



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 27th March 1922.

On and after 8th April and until further notice, Parts I, IV and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of 12th October 1920 :—

In modification of the orders contained in the Home Department Circular Memorandum No. 4832, dated the 16th August 1901, the undersigned is directed to request that in future all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* may be sent to the Press not later than 4 P.M. on Thursdays. Exceptions may, however, be allowed in the case of really urgent matter which cannot be held over for the next *Gazette* but the order in such cases should be signed by an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

G. F. WINN,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of Subscription, including postage charges.

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Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	40	0	0	} per annum.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at 2 pice per page.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Part VI of the *Gazette of India* which formerly contained the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council is no longer published. The Debates of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are now issued separately in handy book form. The price of copies of the Debates of the first Session held at Delhi during February and March 1921 varies according to the size of the publication ; that of future issues has been fixed at eight annas for each day's

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 15th July 1922.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that in view of the increase in the cost of printing patent specifications, it has been decided that all such printed specifications will be sold in future at a uniform price of One Rupee per copy.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

3 July.

8353. W. H. McCandlish, Sabulite (Great Britain) Ltd., and J. Bellingham. *Improvements in or relating to machines for moulding and pressing concrete and similar material into block form.*
8354. W. H. McCandlish, Sabulite (Great Britain) Ltd., and J. Bellingham. *Improvements in or relating to machines for moulding and pressing concrete and similar material into block form.*
8355. J. Parselle. *Improved method of reinforcing concrete floor and roof tiles or slabs.*
8356. T. Harvey. *Improvements in wall blocks.*
8357. C. H. Collingwood. *Improved sock suspenders.*
8358. G. R. Mangrulkar. *Improvement in the manufacture of grass match.*
8359. G. R. Mangrulkar. *Sieve for grass match.*
8360. W. W. Watt. *Improvements in and relating to petroleum preheaters and fractionating stills. October 12, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)*
8361. Heine Boiler Co. *Improvements in water tube boilers.*
8362. H. R. Stirling, G. Cronin and Benn & Cronin Ltd. *Improvements in and relating to railway indicators.*
8363. R. Braunstein. *Improvements in appliances for folding paper.*
8364. L. Casale. *Improvements in catalysts more particularly for the synthesis of ammonia.*
8365. B. Kolar. *Improvements relating to imitation jewelry and like ornamental objects.*

5 July.

8366. The Elyria Iron & Steel Co. *Improvements in electric butt welding machines.*
8367. The Elyria Iron and Steel Co. *Improvements in electrical collector-brush structures.*
8368. Cineojour Syndicate Ltd. *Improvements relating to the projection of stationary or moving pictures.*
8369. E. Jennings. *Improvements relating to healds used for weaving.*
8370. J. M. G. Murray and A. Inskipp. *Improvements in utensils used for boiling and cooking and apparatus for use therewith.*
8371. O. West and A. Green. *Improvements in or relating to combined deck chairs and rocking chairs.*
8372. The International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to electron discharge devices and methods of operating the same.*
8373. J. Christian. *Motophore (Motor car semaphore).*
8374. Karrier Motors Ltd., and J. W. Jemmison. *Improvements in street sweeping and refuse collecting machines. August 26, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)*
8375. A. C. Laskar. *Mai chakra or Ghagha Chakra for cultivation.*

6 July.

8376. A. D. Mudaliyar. *Dorai's oil extractor.*
8377. Burn & Co., Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to railway wagon and the like door controllers.*

7 July.

8378. S. N. Mandal. *The electric salamander.*
8379. H. F. H. Shields and The British Ropeway Engineering Co., Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to means for supporting ropes in aerial ropeways and to methods of distributing or dumping material and to apparatus therefor. July 28, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)*

8 July

8380. J. C. Barraclough and J. F. Holmes. *Free-wheeling mechanism for steam locomotives and methods of operating said locomotives.*

APPLICATIONS OF WHICH THE DATES HAVE BEEN CHANGED.

No. 7032, the priority date, *i.e.*, 21st June 1920 has been abandoned in favour of the date of application, *i.e.*, 1st June 1921.

No. 8343, ante-dated 6th April 1921, under Rule 12 (4).

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of rupee one by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

6816. F. Hewett and A. A. Giraud. *Improvements in means for stoppering bottles.*
 7032. A. Redler. *Improvements in or relating to conveyors for substances in a fine or loose state of division.*
 7166. Aktiebolaget Cellulosa. *Apparatus for dry distillation of waste liquors and similar masses.*
 7176. Thermal Industrial and Chemical (T. I. C.) Research Co., Ltd. *Improvements in heating liquids by introducing them into molten metal such as for the purpose of distilling them.*
 7219. Industrial Process Engineering Co. *Method or process for the distillation of material carrying a percentage of valuable volatile matter.*
 7321. W. P. Heskett. *Improvements in the treatment of oils for the hardening thereof.*
 7353. F. A. Eustis. *Improvements in and relating to the treatment of iron ore.*
 7407. L. C. Loomba. *The convertible cooker, filter and retort.*
 7410. T. L. Courtney and H. Keith (Jr.). *Improvements in shock absorbing road wheels for motor cars and the like.*
 7478. F. C. Frary and S. N. Temple. *Improved manufacture of lead alloy. (Dated as of 19th July 1916 under reciprocal arrangement.)*
 7479. F. C. Frary and S. N. Temple. *Improved manufacture of lead alloys. (Dated as of 19th July 1916 under reciprocal arrangement.)*
 7480. F. C. Frary and S. N. Temple. *Improved manufacture of lead alloys. (Dated as of 19th July 1916 under reciprocal arrangement.)*
 7701. Signode System Inc. *Improvements in and relating to reinforcing girths, particularly for box straps and like tensional binders and a method of forming joints therewith.*
 7839. E. D. Jefferson. *Vomiting kiers. (Dated as of 19th May 1921 under reciprocal arrangement.)*
 7846. Hydroloid Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to the sizing and impregnating of paper, cardboard, woven fabrics and like materials with animal size, gelatine and the like substances.*
 7847. Hydroloid Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of paper, cardboard, paper fabrics and like materials.*
 7848. Hydroloid Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to the sizing and impregnating of paper, cardboard, woven fabrics and the like.*
 7863. U. Makanji. *Improvements in bangles.*
 7960. D. Maggiora. *Elastic tyre for motor vehicles, and the like formed of elastic elements arranged within a non-extensible outer cover.*
 8343. F. Hewett and A. A. Giraud. *Improvements in bottles, stoppers for same and means for opening and closing the bottles. [Dated as of 6th April 1921 under Rule 12 (4).]*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, rupee one each.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6732. Riddle. | 7346. Marshall. |
| 6993. The British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd. | 7363. Braunstein. |
| 7016. Brigg. | 7420. Gitsham and Evershed. |
| 7074. Dreyfus. | 7425. Bateman. |
| 7200. Centrifugal Castings Ltd. | 7476. Beardsley and Piper. |
| 7224. Lott. | 7485. Dampney. |
| 7257. Monro. | 7527. California Corrugated Culvert Co. |
| 79. Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co. | 7535. Van Heusen. |

7603. Jones and Kirby.	7805. Watt.
7659. Cotton.	7826. Daffe.
7676. Heesch.	7850. Bolton.
7684. Miller and Miller.	7853. Haseler.
7717. Lenz.	7860. Richards and Hutchinson.
7723. Sapp.	7875. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.
7742. Dick.	7964. Gresham and Kiernan.
7744. de Bretton.	7986. Round.
7749. Butler and Butler.	7991. General Electric Co., Ltd.
7750. Butler and Butler.	

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

2984. Wireless Hinge Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	7157. Sproule.
5611. Standard Oil Co. of New York.	7178. Senan.
6504. Paterson.	7364. New Jersey Zinc Co.
6677. Sager, Orme and Charles.	7414. Singh.
6823. Robertson.	7431. Burne.
6866. Hennah.	7443. Cardew.
6887. Watt.	7827. Uberoi Ltd.
6896. Lewis.	7845. Gardiner.
6966. Wolff.	7866. Mackinnon and Hampson.
	7900. J. Stone & Co., Ltd.

PATENTS SEALED.

6563. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Hudd.	7399. Niece.
6762. The Adams and Westlake Co.	7434. Khanna.
6763. The Adams and Westlake Co.	7494. Pritchett.
6764. The Adams and Westlake Co.	7513. Morgan.
6765. The Adams and Westlake Co.	7539. Robbins and Einsiedel.
6766. The Adams and Westlake Co.	7549. Earwaker.
6900. Fournier.	7594. The British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd.
6908. Plauson and Vielle.	7610. Heinemann and Heinemann.
7038. Muntz and Roubieu.	7612. Rusdell.
7061. Hunting.	7615. Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd.
7094. Jones and Pougher.	7618. Andrew.
7096. Naamloose Vennootschap Electrocities Maatschappij Electro-stoom.	7741. Roe & Saxby & Farmer (India) Ltd.
7113. Gullborg.	7775. Robinson, Thom and The Superheater Corporation Ltd.
7156. Mistry.	7782. Vickers Ltd. and Pool.
7159. Friden.	7785. Gorman.
7286. Trent Process Corporation.	7828. Lea and Radio Communication Co., Ltd.
7289. Trent Process Corporation.	7835. Peters.
7333. Baldock and G. R. Baldock & Co., Ltd.	7836. Peters.
7378. Chemical Research Syndicate Ltd.	7838. Peters.
7379. Addis.	7856. Pyburn.
7388. Sarkar.	7857. Pyburn.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

277 of 1910. Hele-Shaw. (To 7th July 1923.)
355 of 1911. Print-Weave Co. (To 15th August 1923.)
777 of 1911. Hele-Shaw and anr. (To 31st July 1923.)
778 of 1911. Hele-Shaw and anr. (To 31st July 1923.)
316 of 1912. Shah. (To 21st June 1923.)
368 of 1912. Remington Typewriter Co. (To 15th July 1923.)
1027 of 1913. Hull. (To 30th June 1923.)
1054 of 1913. Stevens and anr. (To 14th July 1923.)

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- 1065 of 1913. Saxby and Farmer Ltd. and ors. (To 19th July 1923.)
 1158 of 1913. de Vains and anr. (To 2nd September 1923.)
 1752 of 1914. Aiyer. (To 7th July 1923.)
 1757 of 1914. Haywood and ors. (To 8th July 1923.)
 1767 of 1914. Lambie. (To 14th July 1923.)
 1768 of 1914. Lambie. (To 14th July 1923.)
 1769 of 1914. Lambie. (To 14th July 1923.)
 1771 of 1914. Brain and anr. (To 17th July 1923.)
 1846 of 1914. Willison. (To 19th August 1923.)
 1847 of 1914. Willison. (To 19th August 1923.)
 2204 of 1915. Pfeiderer. (To 9th July 1923.)
 2257 of 1915. Sandberg. (To 11th August 1923.)
 2268 of 1915. Sandberg. (To 18th August 1923.)
 2668 of 1916. Kapadia. (To 17th July 1923.)
 3184 of 1917. Sayad & ors. (To 28th July 1923.)
 3767 of 1918. Hirsch. (To 16th July 1923.)
 3770 of 1918. Industrial Poured Concrete House Co. (To 16th July 1923.)
 3778 of 1918. Hume. (To 19th July 1923.)
 3803 of 1918. Lowe and anr. (To 29th July 1923.)
 3804 of 1918. Lowe and anr. (To 29th July 1923.)
 3813 of 1918. Grip Nut Co. (To 1st August 1923.)
 3855 of 1918. Scroggie. (To 30th August 1923.)
 3935 of 1918. Wallace. (To 21st October 1923.)
 7594 of 1918. British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd. (To 6th April 1923.)
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CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1910.

489. ("Captain" Motor Wheel Co., Ltd.)

1911.

775. (Harris.)

1912.

169. (Robinson.)

1914.

1570. (Allgemeine Gesellschaft Fur Chemische Industrie m. b. H.)

1918.

3592. (Davis.)
 3594. (Aroutunianz.) 3595. (Aroutunianz.)
 3597 (Mahindra.)
 3599. (Dutt and Dutt.)
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NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1920 and the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of

Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. *Printed Specifications* of applications for patents, which have been accepted (one rupee per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	.	.	R. C. Technical Institute.	HYDERABAD	.	.	Revenue Department of His
ALLAHABAD	.	.	Public Library.				Exalted Highness the
BANGALORE	.	x	Indian Institute of Science.	KARACHI	.	.	Nizam's Government.
BARODA	.	x	Department of Commerce and				Office of City Deputy
			Industries.				Collector.
BOMBAY	.	.	Record Office.	LAHORE	.	.	Punjab Public Library.
"	.	.	Victoria Jubilee Technical	LONDON	.	.	The Patent Office, 25, South-
			Institute, Byculla.				ampton Buildings, W.C.
"	.	x	The Bombay Textile and	MADRAS	.	.	Record Office, Egmore.
			Engineering Association,	"	.	.	College of Engineering.
			No. 1A, Sussex Road,	MYSORE	.	.	Office of the Secretary to
			Parel.				Government, General and
CALCUTTA	.	.	Patent Office, No. 1, Council				Revenue Department.
			House Street.	NAGPUR	.	.	Victoria Technical Institute.
"	.	.	Bengal Engineering College,	PATNA	.	.	Secretariat Library, Govern-
			Sibpur.				ment of Bihar and Orissa.
CANPORE	.	.	Office of the Director of	POONA	.	.	College of Engineering.
			Industries, United Pro-	RANCHI	.	.	Office of the Director of
			vinces.				Industries, Bihar and
CHINSURAH	.	.	Office of the Commissioner,				Orissa.
			Burdwan Division.	RANGOON	.	.	Office of the Revenue
CHITTAGONG	.	x	Office of the Commissioner,				Secretary, Government of
			Chittagong Division.				Burma.
DACCA	.	.	Office of the District Board,	ROORKEE	.	.	Thomason College.
			Dacca.	SHOLAPUR	.	.	Office of the Collector.
DELHI	.	.	Office of the Deputy Com-	WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)			The Patent Office.
			missioner.				

V. LOUGH,

Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
 - (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
 - (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. W. C. SANDES, Major,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Pusa, the 8th July 1922.

No. 3932.—Mr. M. Mitra, M.Sc., First Assistant to the Imperial Mycologist, Pusa, was granted leave on average pay under Fundamental Rules 77 (b) and 81 (b), for twelve days, with effect from the 6th June 1922.

S. MILLIGAN,
Agricultural Adviser to the Government of Ind

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
 { Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
 Librarian.

**SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE,
 CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID
 AND QUINOIDINE.**

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablets forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and RESIDUAL ALKALOID or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The following drugs are sold by order of the Government of Bengal by the Superintendent of the Juvenile Jail, Alipore, at the undermentioned rates from 1st July 1922:—

	For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time.	For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time.	For any quantity less than 6 lbs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quinine Sulphate	36	37	38
Quinine Hydrochloride	44	45	46
Quinine di-hydrochloride	47	48	49
Quinoidine Sulphate	—	—	52
Cinchonidine Sulphate	16	16	17
Cinchonine Sulphate	16	16	17
Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder)	8	8	9
Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets)	9	9	10
Quinoidine (Tablets)	9	9	10
Quinoidine (in mass)	8	8	9

Transit Charges are in Addition to the above prices in every case.

Quinine Sulphate is for sale to Government Institutions and Missionaries only. It is not for sale to Private Firms or the General Public.

Cinchona Febrifuge in Powder and Tablet form (when in Stock) is for sale to Government Institutions, Missionaries and the General Public.

Quinine Sulphate will be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries of this Presidency only at the wholesale rate of Rs. 36 per lb., irrespective of quantities. For all other purchasers the rates given above will apply.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

1. Drugs are sold for cash only preferably by Remittance Transfer Receipts or Treasury Challans payable in advance.

2. Price and Postage must accompany the price of the drug when the drug is required by Post.

3. The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the Parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post.

4. A scale of Postage is given below:—

(1) For ¼ lb. 4 ans.	(4) 1½ lb. 11 ans.	(7) 3 lbs. 1-1-0.
(2) ½ lb. 5 ans.	(5) 2 lbs. 14 ans.	(8) 3½ lbs. 1-4-0.
(3) 1 lb. 8 ans.	(6) 2½ lbs. 1-1-0.	(9) 4 lbs. 1-7-0.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government Reserve the right to alter the prices without notice.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 11th July 1922.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th July 1922.

Circles of Issue.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIR- CULATION.	RESERVE.										REMARKS.			
		COIN AND BULLION.								SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).					
		In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions.		Held in India.	Held in England.		TOTAL.		
		Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹			
Calcutta	51,33,17,448	9,90,99,779	4,92,35,486	3,84,22,856	65,12,16,071	5,84,66,559	89,64,40,751	(a) Nominal value— ₹10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and ₹57,89,00,000 Indian Treas- ury Bills. (b) Nominal value— ₹5,38,00,000 British Treas- ury Bills.		
Cawnpore	9,98,83,754	17,65,81,803	1,04,03,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,69,85,458
Lahore	16,25,01,582	7,29,69,835	1,33,56,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,63,26,145
Bombay	57,62,32,740	24,62,70,223	13,99,22,975	71,44,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,33,37,563
Karachi	7,23,86,519	3,76,81,370	14,69,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,91,50,505
Madras	13,22,04,680	8,55,66,780	2,48,60,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,04,27,695
Rangoon	22,15,42,340	4,81,96,564	39,43,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,21,39,924
TOTAL	1,77,80,19,061	76,63,66,364	24,31,91,836	4,55,67,211	65,12,16,071	5,84,66,559	1,76,48,08,041			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue	1,32,11,020											TOTAL RESERVE ₹		1,76,48,08,041	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹	1,76,48,08,041														
Increase + ; decrease — as compared with previous week's statement	+ 46,86,336	+ 46,74,726	+ 11,640				

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 7th July 1922.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 7th July 1922.
The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 59.79.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

ent of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Imperial Bank of India on the 30th June 1922.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT.		INDIAN WAR LOAN.			2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN.			5 per cent Loan 1945-55.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1930.	Five year 6 per cent. Bonds 1926.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1931.	TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Termin-able Loan of 1915-16.	Conver-sion Loan of 1916-17.	5 per cent. War Loan 1920-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.					
Balance of 15th June 1922	18,97,100	57,96,800	2,96,58,700	1,19,85,500	37,72,000	20,99,150	27,300	2,40,14,400	22,46,750	100	9,48,000	8,000	44,100	1,85,650	4,06,800	22,00,200	77,49,800	64,39,900	9,94,80,250
Add—																			
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notifica-tion No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 15th June 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	25,700	26,700
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Regis-ters	18,97,100	57,96,800	2,96,58,700	1,19,85,500	37,72,000	20,99,150	27,300	2,40,14,400	22,46,750	100	9,48,000	14,400	44,100	1,85,650	4,06,800	22,01,200	77,49,800	64,65,600	9,95,13,350
Balance on 30th June 1922	...	...	2,50,000	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	2,53,400
	18,97,100	57,96,800	2,94,06,700	1,19,85,500	37,71,600	20,99,150	27,300	2,40,14,400	22,46,750	100	9,48,000	14,400	44,100	1,85,650	4,06,800	22,01,200	77,46,800	64,65,600	9,92,59,950

NOTE.—From 9th June 1927 to 30th April 1922 Enfaced from India 12,946 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,322 lakhs.
" 1st May 1922 " 15th May " ditto 2 lakhs ditto ...
" 16th " " 31st " " ditto 3 " ditto 17 lakhs.
" 1st June " " 15th June " ditto 42 " ditto 15 ..
" 16th " " 30th " " ditto ... ditto 3 "

12,993 lakhs

13,357 lakhs.

D. S. McCLURE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA:
Calcutta, the 7th July 1922.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of May 1922 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	814,442	1,712
Cash in the hands of the High Commissioner	225,438	...
Treasury Bills	5,480,049	...
TOTAL	6,470,523	1,712

Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts 6,472,235

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

THE TREASURY ;
Calcutta, the 11th July 1922.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 30th June 1922.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Subscribed Capital	11,24,40,000	0 0	Government Securities	7,72,38,000	0 0
Capital paid up	5,62,35,000	0 0	Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,31,000	0 0
Reserve	4,01,89,000	0 0	Loans	14,27,91,000	0 0
Public Deposits	16,69,94,000	0 0	Cash Credits	20,28,99,000	0 0
Other Deposits	62,96,84,000	0 0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,65,08,000	0 0
Loans against securities <i>per contra</i>	49,88,000	0 0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	4,18,000	0 0
Loans from the Government of India under section 19A of the Paper Currency Act against inland bills discounted and purchased <i>per contra</i> . . . . .	.. ..		Bullion . . . . .	.....
Contingent liabilities . . . . .	.....		Dead Stock	2,47,26,000	0 0
Sundries	1,71,58,000	0 0	Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities <i>per contra</i> . . . . .	.....
			Sundries	92,44,000	0 0
			Balances with other Banks	6,08,000	0 0
				57,60,52,000	0 0
			Cash	33,91,85,000	0 0
RUPEES	91,52,37,000	0 0	RUPEES	91,52,37,000	0 0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s. d.
Deposits in London	59,700	0 0
Advances in London	351,100	0 0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	35,500	0 0

Percentage 41·42.

Bank Rate 4 per cent.

R. AITKEN,
W. B. HUNTER,
Managing Governors.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
The Treasury, Calcutta.

Dated the 11th July 1922.

Treasury Bills sold and paid off during the week ending 8th July 1922 and the amount outstanding at the end of the week.

In thousands of rupees.

	SOLD IN				Total paid off.	Total outstanding on the 10th July 1922.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.		
3 months' Bills	(c) 5,83,90	(b) 1,05,02,05
6 months' Bills	...	...	...	...
9 months' Bills	...	...	...	...
12 months' Bills	2,40,00	...	...	2,40,00
TOTAL	2,40,00	(a) 2,40,00	(a) 5,83,90	1,05,02,05

(a) Includes 2,40,00 on account of Paper Currency Reserve.

(b) " 57,89,00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

(c) " 72,55 discounted for purchase of Loan. "

MEMORANDUM.

Calcutta, the 12th July 1922.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th June 1922 in England amounted to £40,502,493 and was held in the following form:—

	£
1. Gold in India	...
2. Cash at the Bank of England	2,427
3. British Government Securities (value as on 31st March last)	11,401,467
4. British Government Securities since purchased	29,098,599
TOTAL	40,502,493

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W.D.-1 of 1922-23	PD-48, 24668	R 100	F. A. A. Hart, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Divisional Forest Officer, Hazaribagh Division, Kodarma, E. I. Railway.
	" 24669	100	
	" 24670	100	
	" 24671	100	
	" 24672	100	
	" 24673	100	
	" 24674	100	

M. SUBRAHMANYAN,
Currency Officer.

PER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 6th July 1922.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 4th July 1922.

No. 4048-Education.—The drainage bye-laws specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, framed by the Notified Area Committee, Delhi, under the provisions of sections 188 (l) and 189 of Act III of 1911 (The Punjab Municipal Act), for regulating the dimensions, materials, form and mode of construction, and the maintaining, cleansing and repairing of the pipes and drains communicating with the sewerage system, and the traps and other apparatus connected therewith, within the limits of the Notified Area, Delhi, which were confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, in his Notification No. 2709-Education, dated the 29th April 1920, as amended by Notification No. 8019-Education, dated the 19th December 1921, are hereby published for general information.

The bye-laws came into force in the Delhi Civil Station Notified Area on the 10th June 1920.

Drainage Bye-laws.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Operation of Bye-laws. 1. These bye-laws have been framed under sections 188 (l) and 189 of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911.

2. In these bye-laws the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them, unless such meanings be repugnant or inconsistent with the context, that is to say:—

Interpretation of terms.
 “Committee” shall mean the—
 Imperial Delhi Municipal Committee.
 Municipal Committee, Delhi.
 Notified Area Committee, Delhi.

“Secretary” shall mean the Officer acting for the time being as Secretary of the Committee.

“Engineer” shall mean the Engineer to the Committee for the purpose of these bye-laws and shall include any officer deputed by the Engineer to act for him.

“Health Officer” shall mean the Officer acting for the time being as Health Officer of the Committee and shall include any officer deputed by the Health Officer to act for him.

“Person” shall include any body of persons whether corporate or incorporate.

“Premises” shall include messuages, buildings, lands, easements and hereditaments of any tenure.

“Street” and “Public street” shall mean any street and public street as defined in Chapter I, section 3, paragraph 13 (a) and (b) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911.

“Building” shall mean any building as defined in Chapter I, section 3, paragraph 2, of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911.

“Owner” shall mean any owner as defined in Chapter I, section 3, paragraph 11, of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911.

“Drain” shall mean any drain of and used for the drainage of one building only, or premises within the same curtilage and made merely for the purpose of communicating therefrom with another drain or a sewer into which the drainage of two or more buildings or premises owned by different persons, is conveyed.

“Sewers” shall mean sewers and drains of every description, except drains to which the word “drain,” interpreted as aforesaid, applies, and except drains vested in or under the control of any authority having the management of roads.

3. Where under these bye-laws any act is required or authorised to be done or permission given by the Committee, the same may be done or given on behalf of the Committee by the Secretary or Engineer or other authorised officer or servant, and where, under any such bye-law, notice is required to be given by the Committee, the same shall be sufficiently authenticated if signed by the Secretary or other authorised officer or servant.

4. The Engineer and the Health Officer shall be the judges of the adequacy of the means taken to comply with any of these bye-laws. The Engineer shall be the sole judge of the suitability of the materials and the quality of the workmanship. He shall have power in consultation with the Health Officer to give in any case permission in writing allowing the use of materials other than those specified, if he considers them to be equally suitable and efficient.

STORM WATER DRAINAGE.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings or such other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered, to the water-borne system, shall comply with the following requirements:—

5. He shall make proper provision for the drainage of every building and premises and shall deal with the rain and surface water separately from the sewage except he be required by the Engineer to divert the first washing of rain water from courtyards and open spaces to sewers.

6. He shall provide rain water drains and shall divert all rain and surface water [except, if required by the Engineer, the first washing from courtyards and paved open spaces] into them and away from any opening or inlet in connection with the foul water drain leading to any municipal drain, or to any pumping station, or to any treatment or disposal works ; and he shall further provide and maintain such kerb or other appliances as may be necessary to restrict all rain water [except, if required, the first washings aforesaid], to rain water drains, which shall discharge at a point approved by the Engineer.

7. He shall provide all roofs of houses or other buildings with such efficient gutters of iron, zinc or other suitable material, and rain water pipes of iron or zinc, as may be necessary to collect the rain water and to discharge it into the drains or open channels constructed to receive such water, without causing dampness in any part of any wall or foundation of such building.

He shall not cause any such pipe or channel to be so constructed as to receive into such pipes or channel any solid or liquid matter from any water closet, urinal, slop or other sink, bath or lavatory.

8. He shall provide in connection with such building sufficient pipes, channels, and gullies for the purpose of conveying to the drain provided for that purpose the first washings from courtyards and paved open spaces if required to do so by the Engineer.

9. He shall cause every inlet into any drain connected or proposed to be connected to the sewage system to be made at least one foot above the level of the highest known flood at the site of such inlet.

To this end he shall provide all gullies and other openings communicating with the sewage system with masonry or other suitable kerbs of such height as will effectually prevent all rain or surface water except if required the first washings from courtyards and paved open spaces, gaining access to any drain communicating with the sewage system.

10. He shall cause every drain or channel used for the purpose of conveying the first washings from courtyards, and paved open spaces, to any sewer or drain connected to any sewer, and if, in any case, it should be necessary to discharge the rain water from roofs into any sewer, he shall cause the pipe or channel used for conveying such first washing of rain water or such rain water to any sewer, or drain connected to any sewer, to discharge in the open air over the grating of a properly trapped gully above the level of the water in the trap thereof, and he shall cause the drain leading from such gully to such sewer to be constructed in the manner prescribed by the bye-laws in that behalf for a drain used for conveying sewage.

SUB-SOIL WATER DRAINAGE.

11. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the sub-soil of the site of such building to be effectually drained by means of suitable earthenware field pipes, properly laid to a suitable outfall, whenever the dampness of the site renders such a precaution necessary.

He shall not lay any pipe in such a manner or in such a position as to communicate directly with any sewer or with any drain constructed or adapted to be used for conveying sewage except where unavoidable, and in that case he shall provide a suitable and efficient trap between such sub-soil drain and such sewer. He shall provide a ventilating opening to such trap at a point in the line of such sub-soil drain as near as may be practicable to such trap, and communicating directly with the open air. He shall cause such ventilating opening to be furnished with a suitable grating or other suitable cover for the purpose of preventing any obstruction in or injury to any pipe drain by the introduction of any substances through such opening. He shall cause such grating or cover to be so constructed and fitted as to secure the free passage through such grating or cover by means of a sufficient number of apertures of

which the aggregate extent shall not be less than the sectional area of the pipe or drain to which such grating or cover may be fitted. He shall cause such sub-soil drain between such trap and such sewer to be constructed in the manner prescribed by the bye-laws in that behalf for a drain used for conveying sewage.

LEVEL OF LOWEST STOREY.

12. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct the lowest storey of such building at such level as will allow of the construction of a drain sufficient for the effectual drainage of such building, and of the provision of the requisite communication with any sewer, into which such drain may lawfully empty, at a point in the upper half diameter of such sewer, or with any other means of drainage with which such drain may lawfully communicate.

DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS BY STONEWARE OR IRON PIPES.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings or such other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered to the water-borne system, shall comply with the following requirements:—

13. He shall in the construction of every drain of such building, other than a drain constructed for the drainage of the sub-soil of the site of such building, use good, sound pipes, formed of glazed stoneware, heavy cast iron protected against corrosion by suitable preparation, or other equally suitable material; and he shall cause every channel, manhole or appliance, with which sewage is likely to come into contact, to have smooth and rounded surfaces and to be made of impervious material, or to be rendered so with cement mortar trowelled to a smooth finish.

All angles in manholes or inspection chambers shall be rounded off, when rendering, in cement plaster to a 3-inch radius, trowelled to a smooth finish.

The benching at the sides shall be carried up in such a manner as to provide no lodgment for any splashings or, in case of accidental flooding, of the chamber.

Chambers shall be of such a size as will allow necessary examination or clearance of drains, and foot iron shall be provided in all manholes more than 4 feet deep.

14. He shall cause every such drain to be of adequate size, and, if constructed or adapted to be used for conveying sewage, to have an internal diameter of not less than four inches, and not more than such size as may be necessary for the flow or as may be approved by the Engineer.

15. He shall, if required by the Engineer, cause every such drain, whether constructed or adapted to be used for conveying sewage or not, to be laid on a bed of good concrete, not less than six inches thick, and projecting on each side of the drain to an extent at least equal to the external diameter of the pipe, or to be completely surrounded with concrete.

16. He shall cause every drain to be laid with a suitable fall approved by the Engineer. The standard gradient shall be 1 in 40 for 4-inch drains and 1 in 80 for 6-inch drains.

The maximum and minimum gradients shall be 1 in 10 and 1 in 80 for 4-inch drains and 1 in 40 and 1 in 100 for 6-inch drains and these gradients shall not be increased or reduced without the approval of the Engineer in writing.

17. He shall cause every drain to be laid in straight lines and regular gradients with the fewest bends practicable, and every change of gradient to be formed by properly curved pipes or channels.

18. He shall cause bends and junctions to be grouped together and, wherever possible, provide them with means of access by building manholes round them.

19. He shall cause all pipes to be provided with spigot and socket, flanged or collar joints, and to be of a pattern and quality approved by the Engineer.

If he shall construct such drain of stoneware or material other than metal, he shall cause such drain to be jointed with socket joints properly put together with cement or other equally suitable material, approved by the Engineer. If cement is used it shall be either of neat Portland cement or of Portland cement mixed with an equal volume of clean sharp sand.

He shall cause all spigot and socket pipes to be laid with the spigot end of each pipe in the direction of the flow of sewage, such pipes shall be laid by the spigot end of one pipe being placed in the socket of the pipe last laid.

The joint shall be made by forcing a ring of gaskin not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, which has been steeped in cement grout well into the bottom of the socket to prevent the passage of the cement into the bore of the pipe, the remaining space shall be filled with cement mortar, which shall also be brought outside and neatly finished off round the pipe. Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the pipes in a manner considered by the Engineer to be equally suitable and efficient.

If he shall construct such drain of cast iron pipes jointed with socket joints, he shall cause such joints to be not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth and to be made by forcing a ring of lead wool rope, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, well into the bottom of the socket; the remaining space, 2 inches in depth shall be filled with molten lead properly caulked, and he shall also cause the annular space for the lead, in the case of the 4-inch pipes to be not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, and in the case of the 5-inch and 6-inch pipes to be not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width. A sufficient quantity of lead must be melted at a time to finish each joint at one running.

If such drain be jointed with flanged joints he shall cause such joints to be securely bolted together with some suitable insertion.

He shall cause all pipes to be skilfully jointed and shall cause any projecting material or irregularity inside the drain to be carefully removed.

20. He shall cause every such drain (other than a drain constructed for the drainage of the sub-soil of the site of a building) to be so constructed as to be water-tight and to be capable of resisting a pressure of at least 2 feet head of water, or such other test as the Engineer may direct.

He shall test it in the presence of an authorised officer, and no pipe shall be covered up until it has passed the test to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Excavations.

21. He shall cause all excavations to be properly timbered where necessary for the protection of adjoining property.

22. He shall cause all pipes to be securely bedded on firm ground and filled round with selected material free from large stones, watered and well rammed into place.

Bedding of pipes.

Where any drain may traverse soft or yielding ground or where water may make its appearance in the trench he shall cause such drain to be bedded in or completely surrounded with concrete, as may be ordered by the Engineer.

23. If he shall construct any such drain of cast iron, the thickness and weight of the pipes in proportion to the diameter thereof shall be as follows:—

Thickness and weight of iron pipes.

Internal diameter	Thickness of metal not less than	Weight per 9 feet length not less than
4 inches	$\frac{3}{8}$ th inch	160 lbs.
5 „	$\frac{3}{4}$ th „	190 „
6 „	$\frac{1}{2}$ th „	230 „

The weight per 9 feet length includes the weight of the socket and beaded spigot or flanges, the socket is not to be less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick.

24. If he shall construct any such drain of stoneware or material other than metal, the thickness of the pipes and depths of the sockets and the annular space for the cement in proportion to the diameter shall be as follows:—

Thickness, sockets and joints of stoneware pipes.

Internal diameter.	Thickness of pipe not less than	Depth of socket not less than	Annular space for cement not less than
4 inches	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	$\frac{1}{4}$ th inch.
6 „	$\frac{5}{8}$ „	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	$\frac{1}{8}$ th „
9 „	$\frac{3}{4}$ „	2 „	$\frac{7}{8}$ th „

The stoneware pipes shall be salt glazed both inside and out, truly cylindrical and straight, and perfectly smooth and sound in all respects.

In the case of specials they shall be perfect in shape and if bends shall be segments circle.

25. He shall not construct any such drain so as to pass under any building, except in any case where any other mode of construction may be impracticable.
- Drains under buildings.

Where any such drain (other than a drain constructed for the drainage of the sub-soil of the site of a building) passes under a building, he shall cause such part thereof as passes under the building to be so laid in the ground that there shall be a distance equal at the least to the full diameter thereof between the top of such drain at its highest point and the surface of the ground under such building.

He shall also cause such drain to be laid in a direct line for the whole distance beneath such building, and he shall also cause such drain to be of cast iron completely embedded in, and covered with, good and solid concrete, at least 6 inches thick all round.

He shall likewise cause adequate means of access and of ventilation to be provided in connection with such drain at each end of such portion as is beneath such building.

26. He shall in every case, where any such drain is laid beneath a wall, cause such drain to be protected at the part beneath the wall by means of an arch, flag stone or iron support, which shall not bear on the drain and shall be of sufficient size and strength as to prevent any disturbance of or other injury to such drain.
- Drains below walls to be protected.

27. He shall cause every inlet to a drain, not being an inlet provided, in pursuance of the bye-law in that behalf, as an opening for the ventilation of such drain, to be properly trapped by an efficient trap so constructed as to be capable of maintaining a sufficient water seal of at least 2 inches.
- Inlets to be trapped.

He shall not construct or fix in or in connection with any such drain, any trap of the kind known as a bell trap, a dip trap, a D trap, or such trap as becomes unsealed on the removal of the cover.

28. He shall cause all gullies, traps, gratings, covers or other appliances to be of a pattern, size and quality approved by the Engineer. He shall cause every stoneware gully to be placed on a bed of concrete at least 4 inches thick, and set so that the water level therein is at least one foot and the grating at least 1 inch below the surrounding pavement, and he shall cause the pavement to be sloped towards the gully for a space equal to half the width of the grating.
- Traps and gullies.

All gully traps shall be covered with a suitable iron grating, which shall, when so directed by the Engineer, be provided with a hinged cover of approved design.

29. He shall (when required by the committee but not otherwise) provide in every main drain or other drain of such building, which may immediately communicate with any sewer, a suitable and efficient disconnecting trap at a point below the lowest inlet to such drain, as distant as may be practicable from such building, and as near as may be practicable to the point at which such drain may be connected with the sewer.
- Disconnecting trap.

He shall provide in connection with such trap proper means of access for the purpose of cleansing.

30. He shall cause every means of access provided in compliance with any of the foregoing provisions of these bye-laws to be constructed so as to be water-tight up to the level of the adjoining ground surface or road way, and to be fitted with a suitable cast iron manhole cover, of approved design and, if placed within a building, to be fitted with an air-tight cover.
- Manholes, etc., to be water-tight.

31. He shall not construct the several drains of such building communicating with a sewer in such a manner as to form in such drains any right angled junction, either vertical or horizontal. He shall cause every branch drain or tributary drain to join another drain obliquely in the direction of the flow of such drain, and as near as may be practicable to the invert thereof.
- No right angled junctions.

VENTILATION OF DRAINS.

Every person by or whom drains, sanitary fittings or such other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered shall, for the purpose of securing efficient ventilation of the several drains of such building constructed or adapted for conveying sewage, comply with the following requirements:—

32. He shall provide an untrapped opening at the head of every drain or branch drain and at such other points as the Engineer may require. There shall be no trap or other obstruction to the free circulation of air between such ventilating openings.
- Ventilating openings.

33. Each opening shall be obtained by carrying up vertically from the drain a pipe or shaft to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such pipe or shaft a safe outlet for foul air, and as to create the least practicable nuisance.
- Position of open end.

34. Except in any case where any other mode of construction may be impracticable the above ventilating pipes or shafts shall be carried to a height of at least 3 feet above the outer covering of the roof of such building, and shall not terminate within 6 feet of a window or opening into such building, or within 15 feet of a window or opening into such building either on the same or at a higher level than the termination of the ventilating pipe, and shall in no case be carried to a less height than 10 feet.

35. Where a disconnecting trap is required by the Committee, he shall, in addition to the requirements of the above clauses, provide an untrapped opening above and near the surface of the ground adjoining such opening, and communicating with the drains by means of a suitable pipe, shaft, or chamber, and situated as near as may be practicable to the disconnecting trap provided between the main drain or other drain of the building and the sewer.

The point at which such opening communicates with the drain shall also in all cases be situated on that side of the trap which is the nearer to the building.

Except with the previous sanction of the Engineer in writing, every inlet for the admission of pure air to the disconnecting trap of any premises shall be at least 5 feet from every door, window, ventilating grating, or chimney of any building.

If in any case this arrangement is, in the opinion of the Engineer, undesirable, then the opening may be obtained by carrying up from the point referred to a suitable vertical pipe or shaft, as specified in the above clauses.

36. He shall cause any opening provided in accordance with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified to be furnished with a suitable grating or other suitable cover for the purpose of preventing any obstruction in, or injury to, any pipe or drain by the introduction of any substance through any such opening.

He shall, in every case, cause such grating or cover to be so constructed and fitted as to secure the free passage of air through such grating or cover by means of a suitable number of apertures, of which the aggregate extent shall be not less than the sectional area of the pipe or shaft to which such grating or cover may be fitted.

37. He shall not, except where unavoidable, cause any bend or angle to be made in any pipe or shaft used in connection with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified.

38. He shall cause every pipe or shaft, which may be used in connection with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified, to have a sectional area not less than that of the drain with which such pipe or shaft may communicate, and not less in any case than the sectional area of a pipe or shaft of the diameter of 4 inches.

39. He shall cause every pipe or shaft used in connection with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified to be constructed in the same manner and of the same materials and weight as if such pipe or shaft were a soil pipe.

40. Provided always that, for the purpose of any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified, to soil pipe of any water closet, or the waste pipe of any slop sink, constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid filth, in every case where the situation, sectional area, height and mode of construction of such soil pipe or such waste pipe shall be in accordance with the requirements of the pipe or shaft to be carried up from the drains, shall be deemed to provide the necessary opening for ventilation which would otherwise be obtained by means of such last mentioned pipe or shaft.

41. Provided always that, where disconnecting trap is required by the Engineer and where a water closet shall be constructed so as not to have any internal communication with any building, and where the distance between the water closet and the trap, which, in pursuance of the bye-law in that behalf, may have to be provided between the drain with which such water closet communicates and the sewer or other means of drainage into which such drain may lawfully empty, shall be not more than 10 feet or shall be more than 10 feet and not more than 30 feet, the following provision shall have effect, that is to say—

(a) Where the distance shall be not more than 10 feet, the requirements of the bye-law shall not apply to the case.

(b) Where the distance shall be more than 10 feet, but shall not be more than 30 feet, an opening shall be obtained by carrying up from a point in the drain with which the water closet communicates, as far distant as may be practicable from the trap, which, in pursuance of the bye-law in that behalf, may have to be provided between such drain and the sewer or other means of drainage into which such drain may lawfully empty, a pipe or shaft, vertically to such a height and in such a manner as effectually to prevent any escape of foul air into any building in the vicinity thereof, and in no case to a less height than 10 feet, and such pipe or shaft shall be of a sectional

area not less than that of the drain with which it may communicate, and not less in any case than the sectional area of a pipe or shaft of a diameter of 4 inches.

SOIL AND WASTE PIPES.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings or such other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered to the water-borne system, shall comply with the following requirements:—

42. He shall not construct any drain of such building communicating with a sewer in such a manner that there shall be within such building any inlet to such drain, except such inlet as may be necessary from the apparatus of any water closet, slop, sink or urinal.

Inlets to drains.

43. He shall cause any soil pipe, for the purpose of conveying to a sewer any solid or liquid filth, to be circular and to have an internal diameter of not less than 4 inches.

Size of soil pipe.

Branch soil pipes leading from single water closets into the main stack may be of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches internal diameter.

44. He shall (except where unavoidable) cause such soil pipe to be situated outside such building, and, if in the opinion of the Engineer it shall be necessary, to be continued upwards without diminution of its diameter, and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed in such soil pipe, to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such soil pipe a safe outlet for foul air.

To be outside building and without any bend, etc.

The position of and covering to the open end being such as to comply with the conditions set out in the bye-laws relating to ventilation of drains.

45. He shall construct such soil pipe, whether inside or outside such building, so that it shall not be connected with any rain water pipe or with the waste pipe of any bath, or of any sink (not being a slop sink constructed or adapted for receiving any solid or liquid filth), and he shall construct such soil pipe so that there shall not be any trap in such soil pipe or between such soil pipe and any drain with which it is connected.

Connections.

Materials.

46. He shall construct such soil pipe in drawn lead or of heavy cast iron. Provided that in any case where it shall be necessary to construct such soil pipe within such building, he shall construct such soil pipe in drawn lead with proper wiped plumbers joints in visible positions, and so as to be easily accessible.

He shall construct such soil pipe, whether inside or outside the building, so that its weight, if the pipe be of lead, and its thickness and weight, if the pipe be of iron, in the proportion to its length and internal diameter, shall be:—

Diameter.	LEAD.			IRON.		
	Weight per 10 feet length not less than	Thickness of metal not less than		Weight per 6 feet length not less than		
4 inches . . .	74 lbs. . .	$\frac{5}{16}$ inch . . .		54 lbs. . .		
5 " . . .	92 " . . .	$\frac{3}{8}$ " . . .		69 " . . .		
6 " . . .	110 " . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ " . . .		84 " . . .		

The weight of iron pipes includes the weight of socket and beaded spigot or flanges; the socket is not to be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.

If he shall construct such soil pipe of cast iron with socket joints, he shall cause such joints to be not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, and to be made by forcing a ring of lead wool rope, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, well into the bottom of the socket; the remaining space, 2 inches in depth, shall be filled with molten lead properly caulked, and he shall cause the annular space for the lead, in the case of 4-inch pipe, to be not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, and, in the case of the 5-inch and 6-inch pipes, to be not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width.

Every soil pipe of cast iron with socket joints shall be laid with the spigot end of each pipe in the direction of the flow of sewage.

A sufficient quantity of lead must be melted at a time to finish each joint at one running and the depth of lead after caulking shall be not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the pipes in a manner considered by the Engineer to be equally suitable and efficient.

If he shall construct such soil pipe with flange joints, he shall cause such joints to be securely bolted together with some suitable insertion.

47. He shall cause such soil pipe to be strongly supported at the foot upon a bed of concrete and firmly attached to the walls. If the soil pipe is of cast iron, properly fixed

Supports.

holder hats shall be used.

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall secure the pipes to the wall in a manner considered by the Engineer to be equally suitable and efficient.

48. He shall also cause every pipe in such building for carrying off the waste water from every bath, lavatory or sink (not being a slop sink or urinal constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid filth) to a sewer to be constructed of iron, lead or stoneware, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches internal diameter, and to be trapped immediately beneath such lavatory or sink by an efficient syphon trap, which shall be constructed of lead, iron or stoneware, with adequate means for inspection and cleansing, and which shall be ventilated into the external air whenever such ventilation may be necessary to preserve the seal of such trap. He shall not construct or fix in or in connection with such waste pipe, lavatory, or sink, any trap of the kind known as a bell trap, a dip trap, or a D trap. If lead pipes are used, they shall be of uniform thickness throughout, and shall weigh at least $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per lineal foot for $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipes, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per lineal foot for 2 inch pipes.

If cast iron pipes are used, they shall comply with the British Standard specification for cast iron spigot and socket waste and ventilating pipes.

49. He shall cause every pipe in such building for carrying off waste water to a sewer to be taken through an external wall of such building, by the shortest practicable line, and to discharge below the grating but above the water surface of a properly trapped gully or into a back or side inlet gully. If, in the opinion of the Engineer, it shall be necessary he shall cause such waste pipe to be continued upwards without any diminution in its diameter and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed in such waste pipe, to such a height, and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such waste pipe, a safe outlet for foul air. The position of and covering to the open end being such as to comply with the conditions set out in the bye-laws relating to ventilation.

50. Where the waste pipe from two or more such baths, sinks or lavatories, discharges into one common waste pipe, he shall cause each of the traps, provided in accordance with the requirements of this bye-law, to be ventilated into the open air by means of a pipe which shall have in all parts an internal diameter of not less than one inch, and shall be connected with the highest part of the trap, and on that side of the water seal which is the nearer to the outgo. He shall (except where unavoidable) cause such common waste pipe to be situated outside such building, and, if in the opinion of the Engineer, it shall be necessary, to be continued upwards without diminution of its diameter, and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed in such waste pipe, to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such waste pipe a safe outlet for foul air. The covering to the open end being such as to comply with the conditions set out in the bye-laws relating to ventilation.

51. He shall cause the overflow pipe from any cistern to be taken through an external wall of such building, and to discharge in the open air.

52. He shall cause such waste pipe to be firmly attached to the walls. If the waste pipe is of cast iron, properly fixed holder bats shall be used; provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall secure the pipes to the walls in a manner considered by the Engineer to be equally suitable and efficient.

53. If he shall provide any floor traps for carrying off the waste water from any bath lavatory or sink (not being a slop sink or urinal constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid filth) to a sewer, he shall cause such floor trap to be of cast iron or other suitable material, and to be not less than 2 inches in diameter in any part thereof, and to be ventilated into the external air whenever such ventilation may be necessary to preserve the seal of such trap, and he shall cause such floor trap to be covered with a suitable grating and the pipe leading from such floor trap to be taken through an external wall of such building by the shortest practicable route and to discharge below the grating but above the water surface of a properly trapped gully or into a back or side inlet gully.

If he shall directly connect such floor trap to a waste water pipe he shall cause such waste pipe, if in the opinion of the Engineer it shall be necessary, to be continued upwards, without any diminution of its diameter and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed in such waste pipe, to such a height and in such a position as to afford, by means of the open end of such waste pipe, a safe outlet for foul air.

The position of and covering to the open end being such as to comply with the conditions set out in the bye-laws relating to ventilation.

If he shall provide any floor traps for carrying off the waste water from any bath, lavatory or sink (not being a slop sink or urinal constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid filth) he shall cause the floor surrounding such floor trap to be formed of hard smooth, impervious material, having a fall towards the floor trap.

WATER CLOSETS, LATRINES, URINALS, SLOP SINKS, AND THEIR PROPER ACCESSORIES.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings or such other works for new or existing building are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered to the water borne system shall comply with the following requirements:—

54. He shall cause every basin, urinal, slop sink or other receptacle constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid filth, to be contained within a water closet or latrine.

Position.

He shall construct such water closet or latrine in such a position that one of its sides, at the least, shall be an external wall, which external wall shall abut immediately upon a street or upon a yard or open space of not less than one hundred square feet of superficial area, measured horizontally at a point below the level of the floor of such closet.

55. He shall not construct any such water closet so that it is approached directly from any room used for the manufacture, preparation, or storage of food for man, or used as a factory, workshop or work place.

If he shall construct any water closet or latrine other than a flush out he shall construct such water closet or latrine in such manner that it can be entered only from the open air.

56. He shall construct such water closet or latrine (which shall be at least 3 feet by 2 feet 9 inches internally), so that on any side on which it would abut on a room used for

Construction.

the manufacture, preparation, or storage of food for man, or used as a factory, workshop or work place, it shall be enclosed by a solid wall or partition of brick or masonry, extending the entire height from the floor to the ceiling.

He shall provide any such water closet or latrine that is approached from the external air with a floor of hard, smooth, impervious material, having a fall of half an inch to the foot for purposes of washing down.

He shall cause the floor of all water closets or latrines on the ground floor to be raised at least 6 inches above the ground outside.

He shall provide such water closet or latrine with proper doors and fastenings.

57. If he shall construct any water closet of the kind known as a trough closet, he shall construct such water closet so that it cannot be entered otherwise than from the

Trough closets.

external air.

58. If he shall construct any water closet of the kind known as a slop water closet, he shall construct such water closet so that it cannot be entered otherwise than from the

Slop water closets.

external air.

59. He shall construct in one of the walls of such water closet which shall abut on a street or upon a yard or open space, a window of such dimensions that an area of not less

Windows.

than 2 square feet, which may be the whole or part of such window, shall open directly into the external air.

60. He shall in addition to such window, cause such water closet to be provided with adequate means of constant ventilation by at least one air brick built in an external

Ventilation.

wall of such water closet, or by an air shaft or by some other effectual method of appliance.

Such means of constant ventilation shall be of an area of not less than 36 square inches.

61. He shall furnish such water closet with a closed cistern of the water waste preventing type of adequate capacity, not less than 2½ gallons and, unless sanctioned by the

Flushing cistern.

Engineer, not more than 3 gallons for the purpose of flushing, which shall be separate and distinct from any cistern used for drinking purposes, and shall be so constructed, fitted and placed as to admit of the supply of water for use in such water closet, so that there shall not be any direct connection between any service pipe upon the premises and any part of the apparatus of such water closet other than such flushing cistern.

Except with the approval of the Engineer, such cistern shall be so placed as to provide a head of at least 5 feet measured from the bottom of the cistern to the point of discharge of the flush pipe.

He shall provide every such cistern with a suitable ball cock and stop cock fixed on the supply pipe and unless excused by the Engineer, with a overflow pipe, discharging into the open air in some conspicuous position, but not over the inlet into any drain.

Reserve tank.

62. He shall provide every water closet or latrine with a closed reserve tank of not less than 60 gallons capacity for every seat

Every such tank must be made of galvanised or black iron of not less thickness than 14 Birmingham wire gauge, or other material approved by the Engineer.

63. He shall not, except with the written permission of the Engineer, construct or *fix* any self-acting or automatic flushing apparatus. In those cases where sanction is accorded, he shall submit for the approval of the Engineer, detailed specifications and drawings to show the size of the apparatus, the materials of which it is to be made, and the mode and frequency of its operation, and shall modify the apparatus in any manner that may be required by the Engineer.

64. He shall construct or *fix* the pipe and union connecting such flushing cistern with the pan, basin, trough or other receptacle with which such water closet or latrine may be provided so that such pipe and union shall not in any part have an internal diameter of less than one inch and a quarter and shall be fixed as vertically as possible.

65. He shall furnish such water closet with a suitable apparatus for the effectual application of water to any pan, basin, trough or other receptacle with which such apparatus may be connected and used, and for the effectual flushing and cleansing of such pan, basin, trough or other receptacle, and for the prompt and effectual removal therefrom and from the trap connected therewith of any solid or liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein.

66. He shall furnish such water closet with a pan, basin, trough or other receptacle of non-absorbent material, and of such shape, of such capacity, and of such mode of construction as to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water, and to allow all filth, which may from time to time be deposited in such pan, basin, trough or other receptacle to fall free of the sides thereof and directly into the water received and contained in such pan, basin, trough or other receptacle.

He shall not construct or *fix* under such pan, basin or other receptacle any "container" or other similar fitting.

67. He shall construct or *fix* immediately beneath or in connection with such pan, basin, trough or other suitable receptacle, an efficient syphon trap, so constructed that it shall at all times maintain a sufficient water seal between such pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle and any drain or soil pipe in connection therewith.

He shall not construct or *fix* in or in connection with the water closet apparatus any D trap or any trap of such a kind as to be not self-cleansing.

68. He shall not *fix* any casing of wood or other material round any receptacle, cistern or other apparatus of any water closet.

69. The walls of every water closet or latrine up to a height of not less than 12 inches above the platform shall be constructed of thoroughly well burnt bricks, plastered with cement or of such other material as the Engineer may direct.

VENTILATION OF WATER CLOSET TRAP.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings or such other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered to the water-borne system, shall comply with the following requirements:—

70. In every case where he shall construct any water closet the soil pipe of which shall communicate with any sewer and shall be in connection with any other water closet, he shall cause the trap of every such water closet to be ventilated into the open air at a point as high as the top of the soil pipe, or into the soil pipe at a point above the highest water closet connected with such soil pipe, and so that the ventilating pipe shall have in all parts an internal diameter of not less than 2 inches and shall be connected with the arm of the soil pipe or the trap at a point not less than 3 inches and not more than 12 inches from the highest part of the trap and on that side of the water seal which is the nearer to the soil pipe.

He shall cause the joint between the ventilating pipe and the arm of the soil pipe or the trap to be made in the direction of the flow.

71. He shall construct such ventilating pipe in drawn lead or of heavy cast iron. Provided that in any case where it shall be necessary to construct such ventilating pipe within a building he shall construct such ventilating pipe in drawn lead.

He shall construct such ventilating pipe, whether inside or outside a building, so that if the pipe be of lead, its weight shall not be less than 45 lbs. per 12 feet length, and if the pipe be of iron its thickness shall not be less than $\frac{3}{16}$ inch and its weight not less than 25 lbs. per 6 feet length.

He shall in all cases cause the joints in and the connections to such ventilating pipe to be made in the same manner as if such ventilating pipe were a soil pipe.

SOIL PIPE, WASTE PIPE AND VENTILATING PIPE CONNECTIONS.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings or such other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered to the water-borne system, shall comply with the following requirements:—

72. He shall cause all soil pipes, waste pipes, ventilating pipes and all other pipes, when above ground, to be proved air-tight in the presence of the Engineer by smoke produced and applied as directed by the Engineer.

73. If he shall connect a lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, or trap with an iron pipe or drain communicating with a sewer, he shall insert between such lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap, and such iron pipe or drain, a flanged thimble of copper, brass or other suitable alloy, and shall connect such lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with such thimble by means of a wiped or overcast metallic joint, and shall connect such thimble with such iron pipe or drain by means of a joint made with molten lead, properly caulked, a sufficient quantity of lead being melted at a time to finish each joint at one running.

74. If he shall connect a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with a lead soil pipe, waste pipe or trap communicating with a sewer, he shall insert between such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe and such lead soil pipe, waste pipe or trap, a socket of copper, brass, or other suitable alloy, and shall insert such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe into such socket, making the joint with Portland cement, and shall connect such socket with the lead soil pipe, waste pipe or trap, by means of a wiped or overcast metallic joint.

75. If he shall connect a lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain communicating with a sewer, he shall insert between such lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap, and such stoneware, or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain, a flanged thimble of copper, brass or other suitable alloy, and shall connect such lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with such thimble by means of a wiped or overcast metallic joint, and shall insert the flanged end of such thimble into a socket of such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain, making the joint with Portland cement.

76. If he shall connect an iron soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap, with a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain communicating with a sewer, he shall insert the headed spigot end of such iron soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap into a socket of such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain, making the joint with Portland cement.

77. If he shall connect a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with an iron soil pipe, waste pipe, trap, or drain, communicating with a sewer, he shall insert such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe into a socket of such iron soil pipe, waste pipe, trap or drain, making the joint with Portland cement mortar.

For this purpose he shall provide the iron pipe with a specially large socket, so as to have an annular space for the cement of not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch all round.

78. Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect (a) the lead pipe or trap with the iron pipe or drain, (b) the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with the lead pipe or trap, (c) the lead pipe or trap with the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain, (d) the iron pipe or trap with the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain, (e) the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with the iron pipe or drain, in a manner considered by the Engineer to be equally suitable and efficient.

SLOP SINKS AND URINALS FOR FILTH.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings or such other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered to the water-borne system, shall comply with the following requirements:—

79. If he shall construct in connection with such building a slop sink or urinal constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid filth for conveyance to any sewer, he shall construct or fix immediately beneath such slop sink or urinal an efficient syphon trap, so constructed as to be capable of maintaining a sufficient water seal between such slop sink or urinal and any drain or waste pipe in connection therewith.

See also the amended sketches of joints.

He shall not construct or fix in or in connection with such slop sink or urinal any trap of the kind known as a bell trap, a dip trap, or a D trap, or any trap of such a kind as to be not self-cleansing.

80. He shall, as regards the ventilation of such slop sink or urinal and the construction of the waste pipe of such slop sink or urinal, comply with all the requirements of the bye-laws which are applicable to the ventilation of a water closet and the construction of a soil pipe.

Trap and waste pipe.

Provided always that the internal diameter of the waste pipe of any such slop sink or urinal shall not be less than 3 inches, and where the internal diameter of such waste pipe is 3 inches the weight of such pipe for every 10 feet of length shall, if such waste pipe be constructed of lead, be not less than 60 lbs. and if such waste pipe be constructed of cast iron the weight of such pipe for every 6 feet of length shall be not less than 40 lbs.

81. He shall furnish such slop sink or urinal with a cistern of adequate capacity, not less than 2½ gallons and, unless sanctioned by the Engineer, not more than 3 gallons in the case of slop sinks, and not less than one gallon for each stall in the case of urinals, for the purpose of flushing.

Flushing cistern.

The method of fixing such cistern shall comply in all respects with the conditions set out in the bye-laws in that behalf for the fixing of cisterns for water closets.

82. He shall not construct any slop sink or urinal so that it is approached directly from any room used for the purpose of human habitation or used for the manufacture, preparation or storage of food for man, or used as a factory, workshop or work place.

Position.

DRAINAGE OF PRIVIES, ASHPITS, ETC.

Every person, by or for whom drains are constructed, shall comply with the following requirements:—

83. He shall cause the floor of every privy, ashpit, or receptacle for filth or any refuse to be flagged or paved with hard tiles or other non-absorbent material, and he shall construct such floor so that it shall be in every part thereof not less than 6 inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy, ashpit or receptacle for filth, and so that such privy, ashpit or receptacle for filth shall have a fall towards the washout drain of not less than half an inch to the foot.

Floors of privies, etc.

Drainage of privies, etc.

He shall cause the washings from the floor of any such place to be carried outside such place, and to discharge over the grating of a properly trapped gully provided with an approved type silt catcher.

84. He shall not allow any privy, ashpit or receptacle for filth or any refuse to be connected directly with the drains.

OPEN DRAINS.

Every person by or for whom drains or such other works communicating with the Committee's sewerage system are constructed, fixed or altered, shall comply with the following requirements:—

85. He shall cause all open drains or surface channels to be constructed either of fine concrete properly formed to the shape of the channel and plastered with cement mortar, or with half round glazed stoneware socketted channels for the inverts laid on a bed of fine concrete extending in depth from the top of the channel to at least 3 inches below the underside thereof, and in width at least 3 inches on both sides of the channel. Above the channel the drain may be constructed of brickwork in mortar plastered with at least ½ inch of cement mortar.

Construction.

He shall construct no drain less than 3 inches deep and 3 inches wide and all drains must at all times be of such dimensions as to comply with all sanitary requirements and be laid to such gradients as shall effectually drain away all water which may, from time to time, be discharged into such open drains.

He shall, when necessary, provide kerbs to such drains or channel at least 3 inches above the adjoining ground surface, or of such greater height as may be necessary.

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall construct such drains or channels in a manner and with materials considered by the Engineer to be equally suitable and efficient.

86. He shall provide to each outlet of every such drain an efficient trap and silt catcher of a design approved by the Engineer, such trap and silt catcher to be fixed in a manner and position approved by the Engineer.

Trap and silt catcher.

Grating.

87. He shall provide and fix at each outlet of every foul water drain an iron grating of a design approved by the Engineer.

88. No water closet or any arrangement by which night soil is to be removed by the water carriage system shall be allowed to be connected with an open drain.

Water closet not allowed.

NOTICE AND DEPOSIT OF PLANS.

Every person who intends or is required to lay out, construct, or alter the pipes, drains or other means of communicating with any sewer, or the traps or apparatus connected therewith, shall, before commencing any such work, comply with the following requirements :—

89. He shall give the Committee fifteen days' notice in writing of such intention, and such notice, in duplicate, shall be delivered at the Committee's Office on the form of which printed copies, with the necessary blanks, may be obtained by application at the Committee's Office on payment of such fees as may from time to time be prescribed by the Committee.

He shall enter upon such notice his full name and address and shall state the ward, street and assessment number of the premises upon which such works are intended to be executed and all the particulars required in the printed form of notice.

90. He shall deposit, together with such notice, plans and sections, in duplicate, clearly and indelibly made on a durable material drawn to a scale of not less than 1 inch to every 16 feet and the horizontal scale of the sections shall be the same as the scale of the plans, and he shall show thereon every floor of any building in connection with which such pipes or drains are to be used, and the position, forms, level and arrangement of the several parts of such building including the roof thereof; the whole of the intended new drains with their proposed sizes and gradients in figures; the levels of the ground surface and depths of the proposed drains, and the position of every manhole, gully, soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, rain water pipe, water closet, slop sink, urinal, latrine, bath, lavatory, sink, trap or other appliances on the premises connected or proposed to be connected with any drains.

He shall show thereon the position of all windows and other openings into the building, and the height and position of all chimneys belonging to the building, within a distance of 15 feet from the open end of a soil pipe or ventilating pipe.

He shall also show thereon the scale to which the plan is drawn.

91. He shall at the same time deposit, in duplicate, a block plan of the premises upon which such building is to be situated or any such work is to be carried out, drawn to a scale of not less than 1 inch to every 82½ feet and he shall show thereon the block plan of the building and the position of all other buildings on the premises and such parts of the adjoining properties as may be affected by the proposed work, the names of the streets adjoining the premises, the lines, size and inclination of all drains and surface drains, if any, the difference in level between the lowest floor of the building and of any courtyard and of the adjoining ground the scale of the plan, the drains and other appliances being shown by distinctive colours. Provided that it shall not be necessary to deposit a block plan in any case where the particulars required to be shown on the block plan are shewn on the detailed plans hereinbefore required.

92. If considered necessary in any case by the Committee, he shall, in addition to the above-mentioned plans, supply cross-sections, with dimensions shown in figures and drawn to a scale of not less than ½ inch to 1 foot, of all open drains, showing the ground level and the kerbs or other means, already existing or proposed, for exclusion of all storm water, except the first washing from courtyards and paved open spaces.

93. He shall at the same time deposit, in duplicate, a detailed description in writing of the intended mode of constructing, jointing or fixing of any such drains, manhole, gully, pipe, water closet, slop sink, urinal, bath, sink, lavatory, basin or apparatus or trap.

94. Within thirty days after the deposit of the notice and plans and sections required the Committee shall signify in writing to the person, who gave such notice, whether such plans or sections are approved.

Before such approval or disapproval is signified to the person who gave such notice, both the Engineer and the Health Officer shall have signified their approval or disapproval of the proposals in writing, and such approval or disapproval shall have afterwards been passed by the Committee.

The Committee may direct such persons to make any alteration or improvement which appears to be necessary or desirable, and the person shall alter the plans and sections accordingly.

When the plans and sections have been approved, one copy thereof shall be returned to the person and one copy shall be retained by the Committee.

One copy of the plans and sections approved by the Committee shall be kept at the site of the work at all times when the work is in progress, and such plans and sections shall be available at all times for the inspection of any officer authorised by the Committee in that behalf,

95. The work may then be proceeded with, except such portions thereof as may be reserved by the Committee for final connection with the drain vested in the Committee.

Commencement of work. Provided that if the work is not commenced within three months from the date of the notice of the approval of such plans, such approval shall be deemed to be cancelled.

96. Every person who without first obtaining the consent of the Committee in writing, commences any such work before the plans and sections have been approved shall be liable to a penalty, as specified in the bye-laws relating to penalties.

97. Every contractor or other person, excepting the duly authorised officers of the Committee, shall, before carrying out any works connected with the construction, fixing or alteration of private drains or drainage appliances, first obtain a license signed by the Committee.

License to carry out private drainage. Such license shall specify the period for which it shall remain in force and the class of work the licensee is authorised to undertake and shall be revocable at any time at the absolute discretion of the Committee, and a fee of ten repees shall be paid before any license shall be granted.

No plumbing work shall be executed except by a person whose name is, at the time, included in the Committee's list of authorised plumbers. A license as plumber may be granted by the Committee to any person who is either himself qualified or who has engaged and always employed a qualified workman and who enters into an agreement to comply with the conditions of the license.

The Committee may reserve to themselves the right of satisfying themselves as to the qualifications of such person or workman.

A license for a sanitary plumber shall contain the following conditions:—

- (a) The plumber, in all matters in which he may be employed, shall afford every assistance in his power to the Committee and their officers in carrying out and enforcing the rules and orders for the time being in force.
- (b) The plumber shall, in every work in which he may be employed, as far as his employment extends, comply with the rules in force at the time, and such orders as may be issued by the Engineer and are applicable to the circumstances of the case.
- (c) In the event of the non-compliance with these conditions the Committee may cancel or suspend the license for such time as they may think fit and the plumber shall, in such event, at once return his license to the Committee.
- (d) If a plumber, acting upon a road opening order, opens any road and fails to repair any damage so caused to any such road in proper manner to the satisfaction of the Engineer, the road shall be put in proper order at the cost of the said plumber.

98. Every person who constructs or alters any drains or other drainage works shall, before proceeding to cover up any foundations, drains or appliances connected with the drainage, give the Engineer notice in writing that such foundations, drains or appliances are ready for inspection and specify the date and hour on which he will proceed to cover up such foundations, drains or appliances, and such notice shall be in a form of which printed copies, with the necessary blanks, may be obtained by payment of such fee as may from time to time be prescribed by the Committee on application at the Committee's Office, and he shall cause such notice to be delivered at the Committee's Office at least 3 clear days before the date specified therein.

99. Every person who constructs or alters any drains or other drainage works, shall give the Engineer notice in writing specifying the date and hour at which such drains or works will be ready for final inspection, and, if required for connection with any existing drain, and such notice shall be in a form, of which printed copies with the necessary blanks may be obtained by the payment of such fees as may from time to time be prescribed by the Committee on application at the Committee's Office, and he shall cause such notice to be delivered at the Committee's Office at least seven clear days before the date specified therein.

100. No connection of any drain to any drain or sewer vested in the Committee shall be made until a certificate has been issued by the Engineer that the whole of the first-mentioned drain and the appliances connected therewith comply with all requirements of the Committee.

- If, in any case, it is considered necessary by the Committee, such connection shall be made by duly authorised officers of the Committee and in such case the application for connection shall be accompanied by a copy of the said certificate and the deposit sum of money as the Committee may demand to meet the cost of the connection when connection is made.

101. Every person by or for whom any drain or other work connected therewith, is laid out, constructed, fixed or altered, shall, at all reasonable times afford any duly authorised officer of the Committee free access to such drain or work for the purpose of inspection.

The Engineer will see that the principles of the bye-laws adopted by the Committee are carried out, but no such close supervision can be given as to relieve the house owner or his plumber from the duty of taking due care in the execution of the work, and providing good and sufficient materials and workmanship.

The Health Officer shall point out to the Engineer, any instance which comes to his notice in which the work has been improperly constructed.

102. In any case in which an alteration of the drains or other appliances must be carried out at once, every person, who is about to carry out such alteration shall, in lieu of depositing the plans, sections and particulars referred to in the foregoing bye-laws, forthwith send to the Engineer a notice in writing of any such proposed alteration.

He shall also, within 2 weeks of the commencement of such alteration, make the deposits required by these bye-laws.

103. On application by any person the Committee will provide him with the necessary plans and estimates on payment of a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the estimates, subject to a minimum charge to be fixed from time to time by the Committee.

Such application will be accompanied by a deposit of two rupees which will be credited to the abovementioned charge for plans and estimates.

The applicant at the time of making his application must submit plans of the building on which it is proposed to fix or alter drains, sanitary fittings, or other works, or pay the cost of preparing these plans if prepared by the Committee.

MAINTENANCE IN STATE OF REPAIR.

104. The owner of any premises shall, as respects such premises, maintain in a proper state of repair all pipes, drains and other means of communicating with sewers and the traps and apparatus connected therewith.

105. All drains from more than one premise, not within the same curtilage, and belonging to more than one person, shall be maintained and kept in proper repair by the Committee. All drains from a single premises, or from a number of premises, owned by one person shall be maintained and kept in proper repair by the owner of such premises.

Provided always that in the event of one and more of such premises being sold to a different owner, the drain from such combined premises shall be maintained and kept in proper repair by the owner or owners of such combined premises.

106. The owner of any premises shall give any duly authorised officer of the Committee every facility to inspect the same at all reasonable hours of the day.

Such officers may be required on such occasions to produce reasonable evidence as to their authorisation.

107. Whenever the Health Officer finds on inspection that any drainage work is obstructed, he may by written notice (if other procedure is not suitable to the occasion) require the owner or occupier of the premises to remove the obstruction within a reasonable time.

If measures be taken by the Health Officer to remove such obstruction at the cost of the owner or occupier of the premises to whom such notice was issued the expenses of such removal of obstruction shall be recoverable from the owner or occupier of the premises.

PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT OF BYE-LAWS.

108. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five rupees for each day after written notice from the Committee to discontinue the offence shall have been duly served upon or delivered to such person.

109. If any work be begun or done in contravention of the foregoing bye-laws the person by or for whom such work was so begun or done, by a written notice from the Committee duly served upon or delivered to such person, shall be required on or before such day as shall be specified in such notice by a statement in writing under his hand or hand of an agent authorised in that behalf, and addressed to and duly served upon by the Committee, to show sufficient cause why such work shall not be removed.

or pulled down; or shall be required on such day and at such time and place specified in such notice, to attend personally or by an agent authorised in that behalf before the Committee and show sufficient cause why such work shall not be removed, altered or pulled down.

If such person fails to show sufficient cause why such work shall not be removed, altered or pulled down, the Committee shall be empowered to remove, alter, or pull down such work and to recover the cost of so doing from such person.

110. If any water closet, privy, urinal, or other appliance erected or re-erected after these bye-laws come into force is so constructed as to contravene any of the provisions of these bye-laws, the Committee may, by written notice whether or not the offender be prosecuted before a Magistrate, require:—(a) the occupier of the building to which the water closet, privy, urinal or other appliance belongs, (b) the owner of the land on which the water closet, privy, urinal or other appliance stands to make such alterations as may be specified in the notice with the object of bringing the water closet, privy, urinal or other appliance into conformity with the said provision.

111. If any water closet, privy, urinal or group of water closets, privies or urinals erected before the commencement of operation of these bye-laws, be certified by the Health Officer, after making such enquiries as he may think fit, to be in such a position as to constitute a danger to health, the Committee may, by written order, declare that all or any of these bye-laws shall be applicable thereto.

When the provisions of any of the bye-laws have been so declared to be applicable, to any water closet, privy, urinal or group of water closets, privies or urinals erected before the coming into operation of these bye-laws, a notice may be issued as if the water closet, privy, urinal or group of water closets, privies or urinals had been erected or re-erected after the coming into operation of these bye-laws.

112. Every person who shall connect to the sewers, a house drainage system constructed before the confirmation of these bye-laws, shall first cause the said house drainage system to comply with these bye-laws as far as the Committee considers necessary.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

113. The following fees shall be paid for making connections to the Committee's Sewers:—

1. If the work is carried out by the applicant, in addition to the cost of the work, a fee of Rs. 5, shall be paid for each connection.
2. If the work is carried out by the Committee, a connection fee of Rs. 10 shall be paid for each connection and the following rates for the work shall be paid in addition to the fees:—

(a) for supplying and laying stoneware pipes on concrete bed, measured from the termination of the work constructed by the applicant to the point of connection, including the cost of restoration of surface.

If 6" pipes are used to a depth of—

	Rs.	A.	P.
up to and not exceeding 10 feet per foot . . .	2	4	0
up to and not exceeding 15 feet per foot . . .	3	0	0
up to and not exceeding 20 feet per foot . . .	3	12	0

If 9" pipes are used to a depth of—

up to and not exceeding 10 feet per foot . . .	3	0	0
up to and not exceeding 15 feet per foot . . .	3	12	0
up to and not exceeding 20 feet per foot . . .	4	8	0

(b) For a connection to an existing manhole . . .

(c) For a connection to an existing brick sewer . . .

(d) If a new junction pit is required—

where the sewer does not exceed 10' in depth . . .

where the sewer does not exceed 15' in depth . . .

where the sewer does not exceed 20' in depth . . .

3. If owing to special conditions such as the necessity of restoration of paved roads, drains or footpaths, the treacherous nature of soil, proximity of houses, high subsoil water level, interference with trap lines, electric or telephone cables, water mains or other underground services, the above schedule will not cover the cost of connection, the Engineer to the Committee shall give a certificate to that effect and shall prepare a special estimate and shall carry out the work after the applicant has deposited the amount of the estimate and fees or shall call upon the applicant to deposit a connection fee of Rs. 5 and to carry out the work at his own expense to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
4. The rates and fees quoted above are liable to alteration in consequence of changes in prices and wages. The notice of any change will be given.

FORM A.

(To be submitted in duplicate.)

APPLICATION FOR DRAINAGE OF PREMISES.

To

THE SECRETARY,

COMMITTEE, DELHI.

SIR,

The undersigned hereby applies for permission to drain the premises known as—

The sanitary arrangements and drains of the said premises are shown on the accompanying plans and sections and are described in the appended details (submitted in duplicate) and the premises are open to inspection by the officers of the Committee.

^I
We undertake to carry out the work in accordance with the provisions of the Drainage Bye-laws and if the connection to the Committee's sewer is made by the Committee, to pay to the Committee the cost of so much of the connection to the Committee's sewer at the rate given in the Committee's schedule of fees.

Dated.

Signature of applicant.

Address.

Name of plumber carrying out the work.

Drainage Register No.

Application No.

Received.

Approved.

Secretary,

Committee.

ANNEXURE TO FORM A.**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF WORK AND SPECIFICATION OF MATERIAL.**

(To be filled in by applicant or person depositing plans.)

N.B.—Only new or altered work to be described in the following particulars:—

Copies of Bye-laws relating to drainage work may be obtained at the Committee's Office on payment.

1. Separation of rain-water and foul water .
2. Rain-water drains, curbs and point of discharge.
3. Rain-water gutters, pipes or spouts, where discharging.
4. Open foul water drains, materials, sizes, curbs and other means taken to exclude silt and rain-water. Number of washing places, verandahs, latrines and fittings discharging into such drains.
5. Silt-catcher and grating size and position

6. Drains :—

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------|
| (a) Main Sewage Drain | { | size . . . |
| | | fall . . . |
| (b) Branch Drains . | { | size . . . |
| | | fall . . . |
| (c) Materials . . . | | . . . |
| (d) Method of jointing . . . | | . . . |

7. Bedding of pipes :—

- (a) Method of bedding
- (b) Thickness and width of beds of concrete.
- (c) Thickness of concrete round pipes .

8. Protection of drain laid under wall . . .

9. Traps, description of

- Interceptor
- Lavatory waste pipes
- Bath do.
- Sink
- Gully traps
- Water-closet traps
- Grease traps
- Slop sink
- Urinal
- Others

10. Manholes and inspection chambers . . .

- Thickness of walls
- Description of bricks
- Do. rendering
- Do. invert channels
- Depth of chambers
- Size and description of cover and manner of fixing.

11. Ventilation of drain—

- (a) Fresh Air Inlet
- Position
- Height above nearest ground level.
- (b) Outlet shaft position of terminal at top.

12. Soil pipe, waste pipe and ventilating pipe connections—

- (a) Lead and iron pipes
- (b) Lead pipe, or trap with cast iron pipe.
- (c) Stoneware pipe or trap with lead pipe.
- (d) Lead soil pipe or trap with stoneware pipe or trap.
- (e) Cast-iron pipe with stoneware drain.
- (f) Stoneware trap with cast iron soil pipe.

13. Ventilation of water closet trap. Materials and supports.

14. Water-closets (Apartments):—

- (a) At or above ground level . . .
- Approached from
- Floor material
- Floor fall towards door
- Size of window made to open
- Position of same
- Means of constant ventilation
- Position of same

- (b) Water-closet apparatus . . .
Description of pan, basin, etc. . .
Flushing cistern { Kind . . .
Capacity . . .
Flushing pipe . . .
Material . . .
Internal diameter . . .
Union with basin . . .
15. Other work . . .
Description of any other sanitary
work to be carried out not
included under above headings.
16. Depth of sewer below surface of street .
17. Level of invert of house drain at point of
junction with sewer.
Level of invert of sewer at point of junc-
tion of house drain.
Distance of nearest manhole on sewer
from the point at which the drain leaves
the premises.

SCHEDULE OF PIPES.

	Materials.	Diameter.	Weight.	Method of joining.
Sub-soil drains				
Main sewage drains				
Branch sewage drains				
Soil pipes				
Ventilating pipes other than soil pipes.				
Waste pipes				
Rain-water pipes				
Anti-syphon pipes				

(Signed)_____

191 .

FORM B.

(To be submitted in duplicate.)

COMMITTEE.

DRAINAGE OF PREMISES.

To
THE ENGINEER.

COMMITTEE.

SIR,
I
We the undersigned hereby give you notice of my our intention to cover up the
drainage works on day* at time in the premises known as†
and request inspection and approval of the same.

Dated this day of
Signature of person in
charge of the drainage
of premises.

Address.
Name of the owner of
the house and address.

* This notice must reach the Committee's Office seven clear days before the work is intended to be covered up.
† Insert the number or name of the house and the name of the street or road and the number of the ward.

Certified that the work has been inspected and approved.

Engineer,

Committee.

Dated

FORM C.

(To be submitted in duplicate.)

COMMITTEE.**DRAINAGE OF PREMISES.**

To

THE ENGINEER,

COMMITTEE.

SIR,

I
We the undersigned hereby give you notice that the drainage works in the premises known as* will be completed entirely and ready for your final inspection on the day† at hour of 19 and request inspection and approval of the same.

Dated this day of

*Signature of person in
charge of the drainage
of the premises.*

Address.

*Name of the owner of
the house and address.*

* Insert the number of the house and name of the street and number of ward.

† This notice should reach the "Engineer" seven clear days before this date.

Certified that the above works have been inspected and approved.

Engineer,_____
Committee.

Dated

Certified that Rs. has been received as fees for connection of the above-mentioned premises to the sewer and have been deposited in the treasury.

Head Clerk.

Dated

FORM D._____
COMMITTEE.**DRAINAGE OF PREMISES.**

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO

COMMITTEE.

To

SIR,

I hereby give you notice that the drainage works in the premises known as* are not carried out in accordance with the bye-laws of the "Committee," and I hereby require you within seven clear days from the date hereof to bring the same in conformity with the said bye-laws in the particulars attached† and in the event of no satisfactory explanation coming forward by day of I shall order the removal of work at your cost.

Dated this day of

*Signature of Secretary to
the Committee.*

* Insert the number or name of the house and name of the street or road and number of ward.

† Particulars of irregularities to be attached.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

If the connection from the house drain to the sewer is made by the Committee, the following fees will be charged and paid in advance:—

- (i) For supplying and laying stoneware pipe on concrete bed according to the Committee's specification measured from the termination of work constructed by the owner or occupier to the point of connection, including the cost of the road surface to a depth of—

- (a) If 6" pipe.
Up to and including 10 feet—per foot.
Over 10 and up to and including 15 feet—per foot.
Over 15 and up to and including 20 feet—per foot.

- (b) If 9" pipe.
Up to and including 5 feet—per foot.
Over 5 feet and up to and including 10 feet—per foot.
Over 10 feet and up to and including 15 feet—per foot.
Over 15 feet and up to and including 20 feet—per foot.

- (ii) For a manhole connection.

- (iii) For a lamphole connection.

- (iv) For a brick sewer connection.

- (v) If a new manhole on any pipe sewer is required.

- (vi) If a new manhole on a brick sewer is required.

- (vii) Additional fee if the junction is over 10 feet deep.

- (viii) If the junction crosses a tram level.

NOTE.—Extra fees will be charged to cover special charges, e.g., restoration of paved road, or path, if the ground is treacherous, and houses in the proximity are likely to be damaged, interference with electric cable, water mains, etc. In the above cases the Engineer will prepare a special estimate and call upon the party to deposit the amount or have the work done by private plumbers to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Delhi, the 30th June 1922.

No. 3977-Industry.—The following draft Notification which it is proposed to issue under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899) as applied to Calcium Phosphide by the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Industries, No. M.-878, dated 13th June 1922, is published for criticism.

The draft Notification will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st August 1922, together with any remarks or suggestions received on or before that date:—

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899) as applied to Calcium Phosphide by the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Industries, No. M.-878, dated the 13th June 1922, the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in so far as they are applicable, the rules regulating the possession and transport of Carbide of Calcium published with the Punjab Government Notification No. 171, dated 27th June 1906, as applied to the Delhi Province, shall *mutatis mutandis* and with the exception of Rule 1 of Part II of those rules, be the rules regulating the possession and transport of Calcium Phosphide.

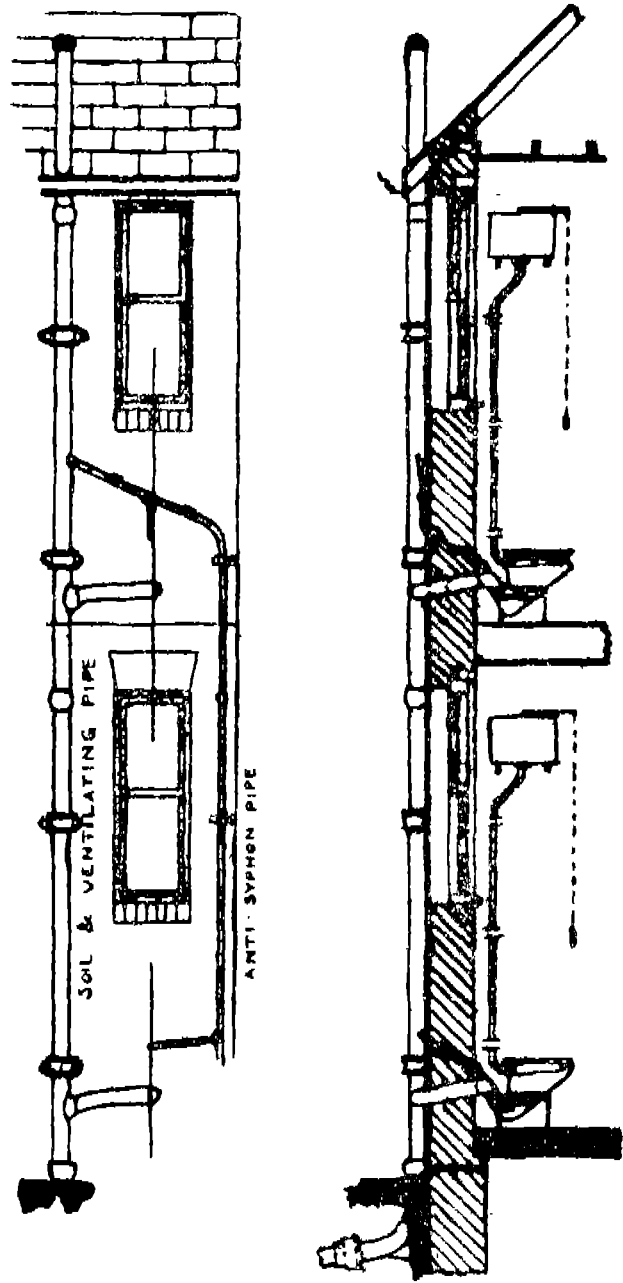
Delhi, the 7th July 1922.

No. 4168-Education.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (I) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi proposes to declare that the undermentioned monument is a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act:—

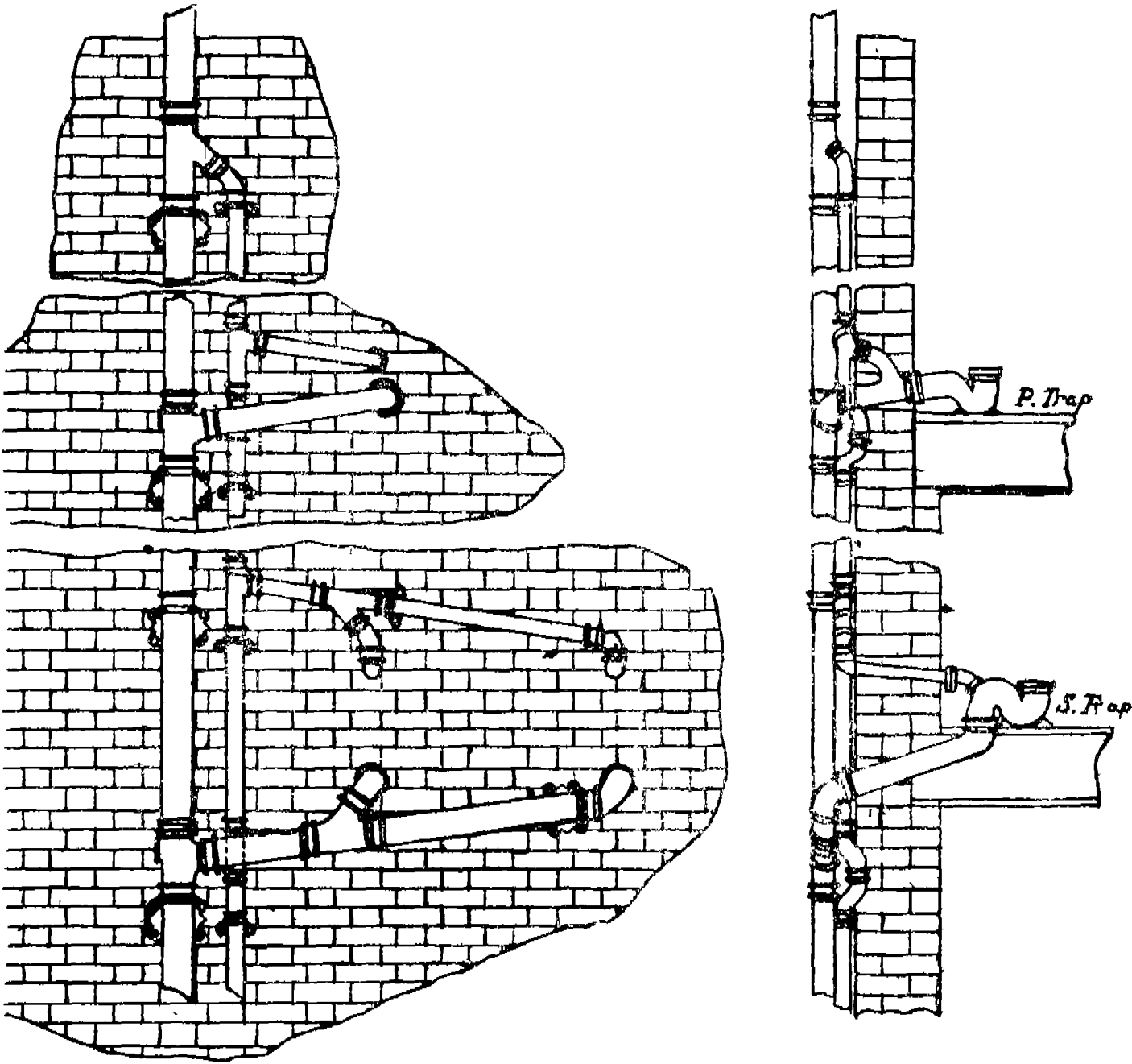
District.	Locality.	Name and description.	SITUATION.			
			North.	South.	East.	West.
Delhi	Delhi	The Punjabi Gate in the Roshanara Bagh opposite the Municipal Board School, Subzi- mandi.	Boundary wall of Roshanara Gardens.	Boundary wall of Roshanara Gardens.	Roshanara Road.	Roshanara Gardens.

Any objection to the above proposal received in writing within one month from the date of posting by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, will be taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner.

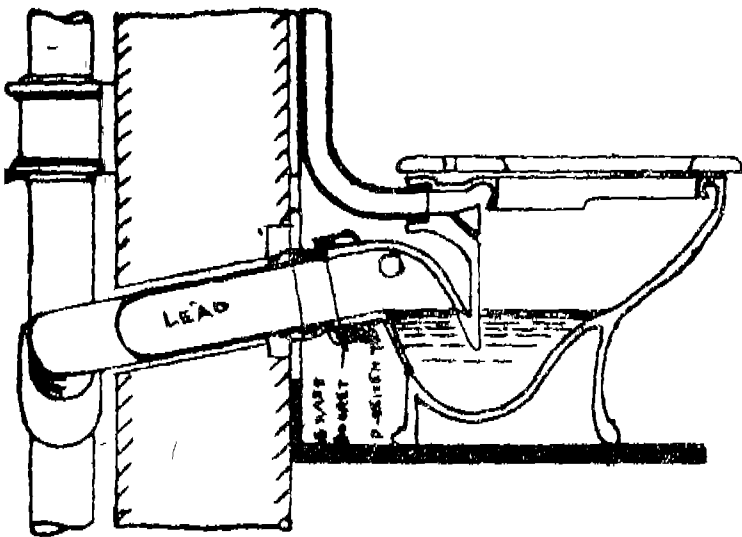
SOIL AND VENT PIPES.



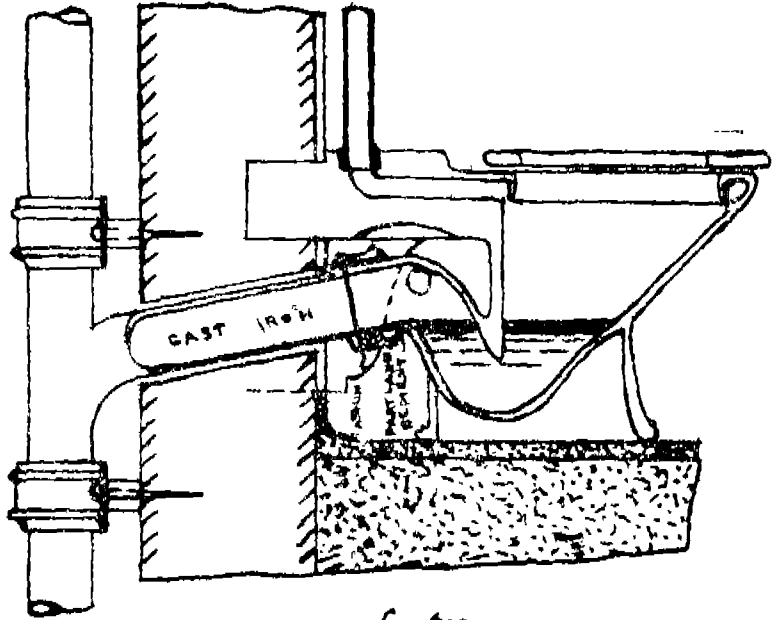
ANTI-SYPHONAGE ARRANGEMENT.



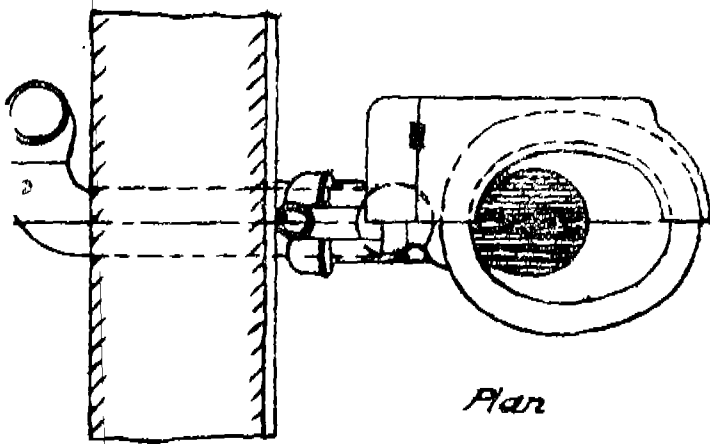
DETAILS OF W. C. FITTINGS SHOWING CONNECTIONS TO SOIL PIPES.



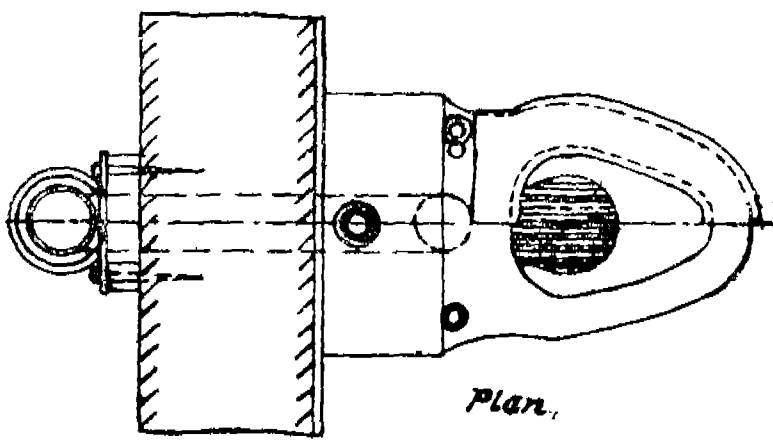
Section



Section

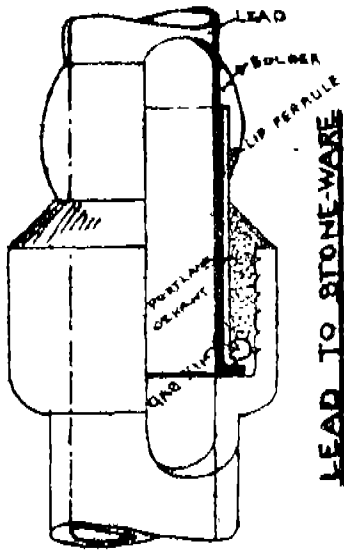


Plan

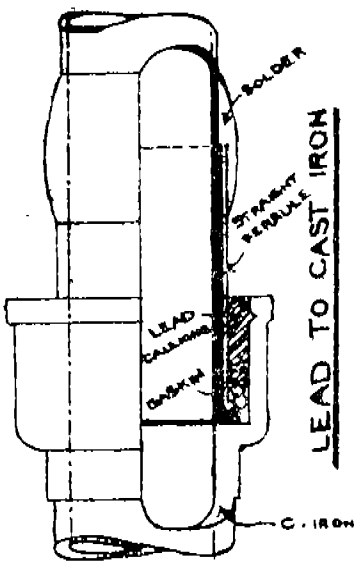


Plan

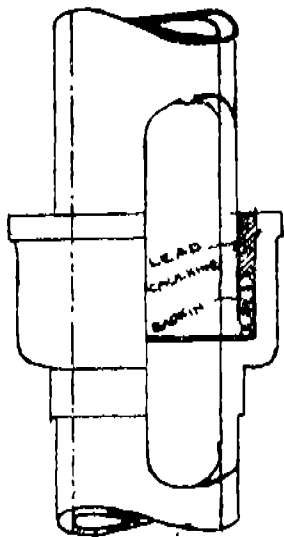
DETAILS OF JOINTS.



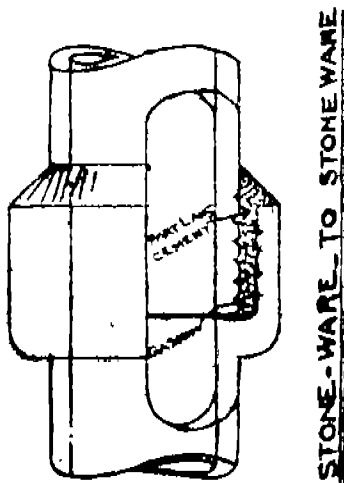
LEAD TO STONE-WARE



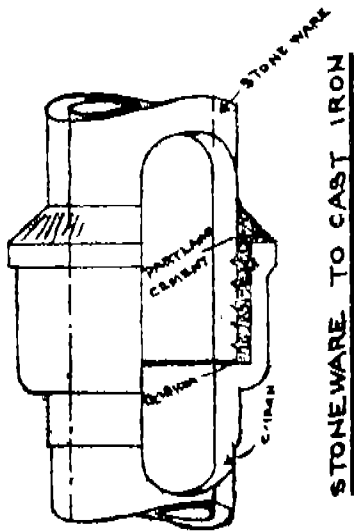
LEAD TO CAST IRON



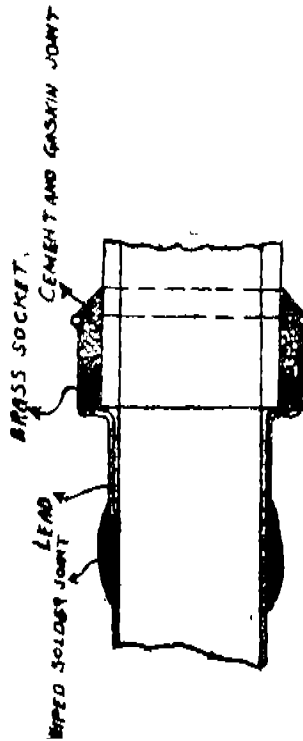
CAST IRON TO CAST IRON



STONE-WARE TO STONE-WARE

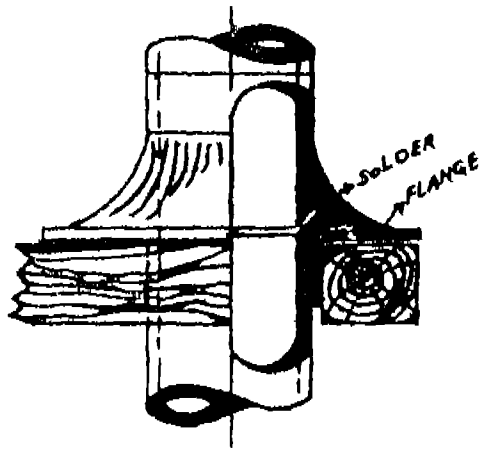


STONE-WARE TO CAST IRON

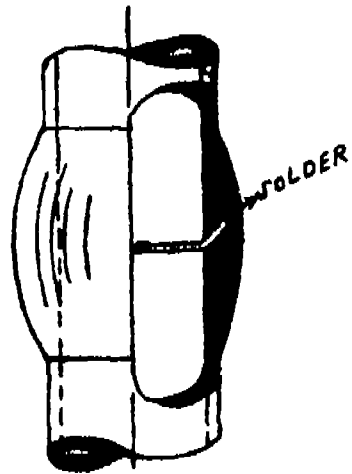


STONEWARE TO LEAD

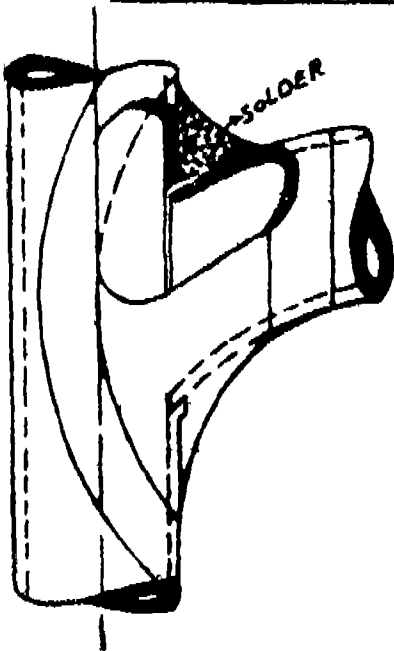
FLANGE JOINT



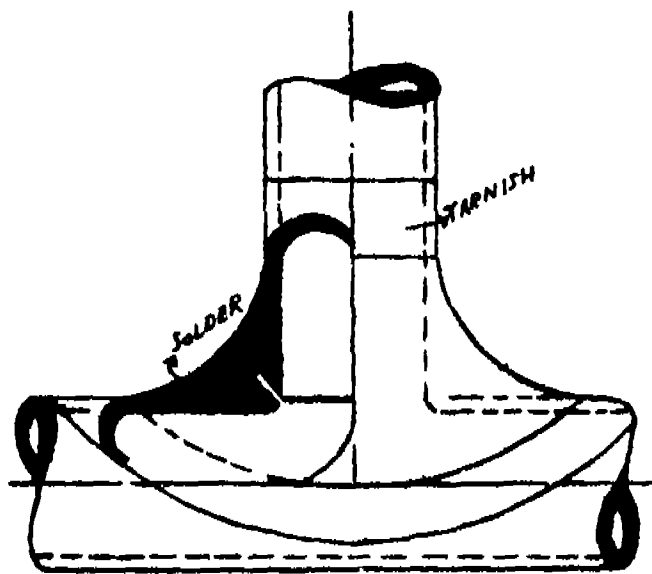
UNDERHAND
WIPED JOINT



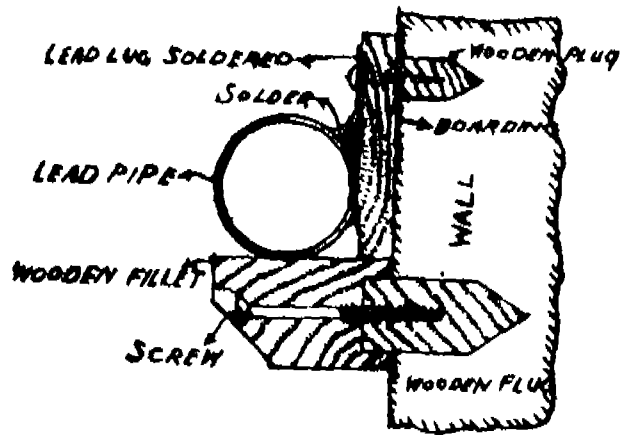
CIRCULAR
BRANCH JOINT



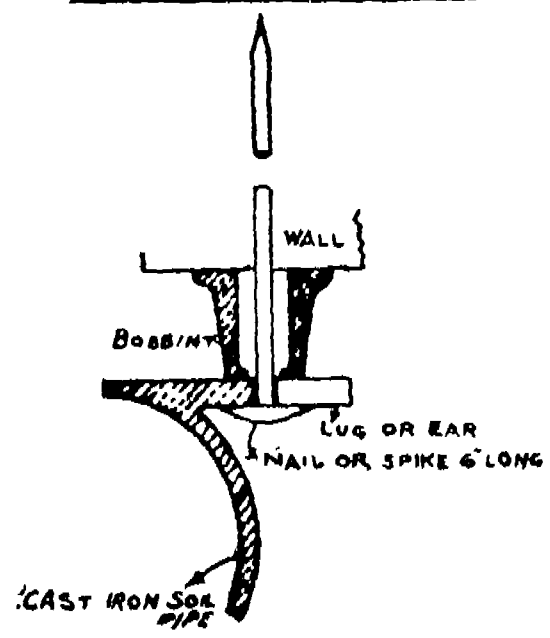
RIGHT ANGLE BRANCH JOINT



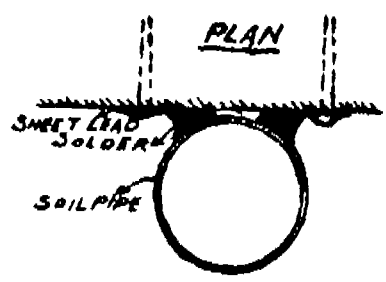
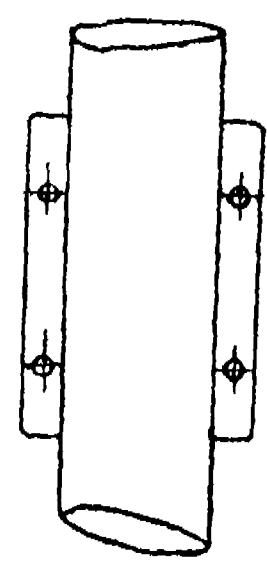
LEAD PIPE EITHER HORIZONTAL OR INCLINED
MUST BE SUPPORTED ON WOODEN FILLED



METHOD OF FIXING
C.I. SOIL PIPE TO WALL

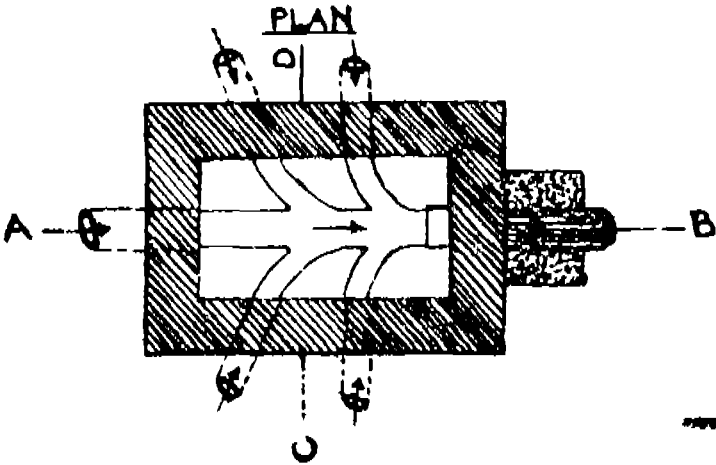
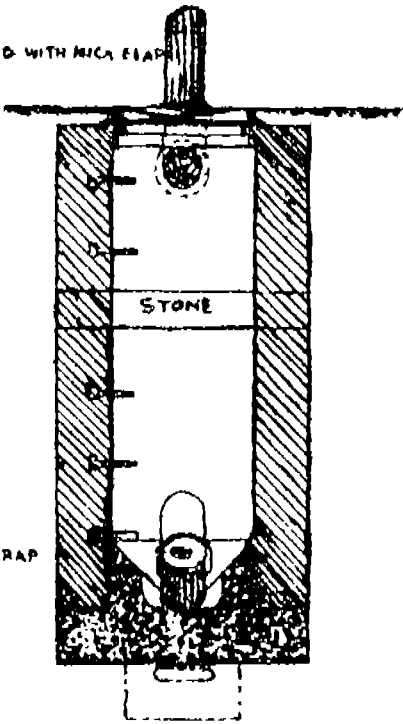
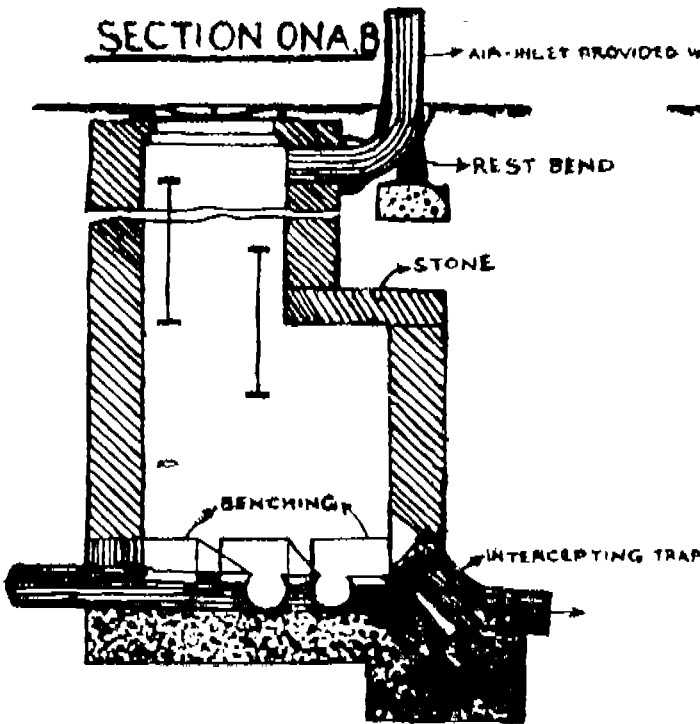


PLAN AND ELEVATION
SHOWING METHOD OF FIXING
LEAD SOIL PIPE TO WALL

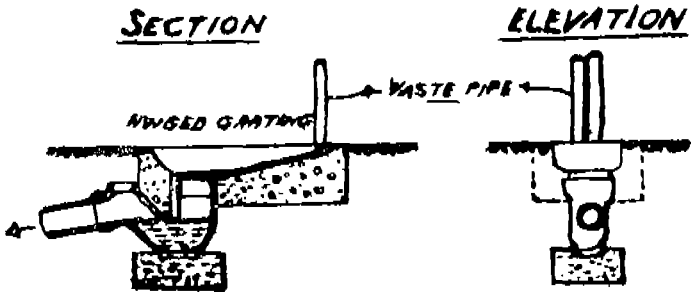


HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Manhole Plan and Sections.



CHANNEL & GULLY



Delhi, the 7th July 1922.

No. 4177-C.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in the Delhi Province are published for information:—

Retail prices current of food grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi district at the close of the half-month ending 30th June 1922.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.		ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chtrs.		Srs.	Chtrs.
Wheat	6	4	Gram (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>) (unhusked)	7	8
Barley	9	0	Maize . . . . .	...
Rice { Best sort	2	0	Arhar (<i>Cajanus Indicus</i>) (husked) (Dál), Cawnpore.	4	8
	4	0	Firewood	35	0
Jowár (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)	7	8	Salt { Wholesale . . . . .	...
Bájra (<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>)	7	0	Retail	15	0
Mandwa (<i>Eleusine Coracana</i>) . . . . .	...			3	0
Kangni (<i>Setaria Italica</i>) . . . . .	...		Gur . . . . .	...
			Cotton (unginned) . . . . .	...

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi district during the fortnight ending 30th June 1922.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82½ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice { unhusked . . . . .	...			Cotton (cleaned) . . . . .	...	
husked	7	8	0	Cotton seed	4	8	0
Wheat	6	4	0	Ghi	81	0	0
Barley	4	4	0	Flour (wheat)	7	4	0
Oats	6	0	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	9	8	0
Jowár	5	0	0	Turmeric (unground)	19	8	0
Bájra	5	8	0	Salt, Sambhar	2	3	9
Maize . . . . .	...			Raw hides (cow)	40	0	0
Gram	5	2	0	Bran	4	0	0
Arhar Dál	8	8	0	Grass (dry)	3	8	0
Linseed	8	0	0	Bhusa (white)	2	0	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	7	8	0	Jowár stalks	2	8	0
Poppy-seed . . . . .	...			Bengal coal	2	0	0
Til (Jinjili seed)	11	8	0	Kerosine oil (per tin, stating the brand)	4	10	0
Sugar (raw), gur	12	8	0	Plough bullocks, per pair	300	0	0
				Sheep, per score . . . . .	...	

Delhi, the 10th July 1922.

No. 4220-Home.—Mr. L. C. B. Glascock, C.I.E., M.V.O., on return from leave resumed charge of the duties of Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, relieving Mr. V. P. T. Vivian, O.B.E., with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd July 1922.

No. 4221-Home.—Mr. V. P. T. Vivian, O.B.E., was appointed and assumed charge of the duties of Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd July 1922, relieving Khan Sahib Ikram-ul-Haq, who reverts to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 1st July 1922.

No. 2120.—On proceeding on leave Major O. H. C. Molony made over charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, to Captain H. G. Kirkman, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, on the afternoon of the 24th June 1922.

Quetta, the 4th July 1922.

No. 2772-R.—In accordance with Rule 10 of rules for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals, and of mining leases published in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7552—7581-121, dated the 15th September 1913, it is hereby notified that Muhammad Ali, contractor of Loralai, has been approved by the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner as a fit person for the grant of prospecting licenses, and mining leases for Coal under the above rules.

By order,
W. G. NEALE, Major,
Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 4th July 1922.

No. 2756-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 62 of the Excise Regulation (I of 1915), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules published with his Notification No. 496-R., dated the 27th January 1911:—

Substitute the following for Rule 1, Part I:—

“The exclusive right to manufacture country spirit at the Quetta Distillery shall be granted by the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan to an approved person or firm for any period not less than 2 years and not exceeding 4 years.

Form No. 1.

The license shall be in the attached form.”

Add the following at the end of Rule 2, Part I:—

“The period between the date for the submission of tenders and the date from which the contract begins to run shall not ordinarily exceed six months.”

By order,
W. G. NEALE, Major,
Secretary.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 7th July 1922.

No. 1338-B.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. W. Pryde, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the limits of the said Cantonment.

By order,
E. J. D. COLVIN, Major,
for Secretary to the Agent to the
Governor General in Central India.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 85 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 27th June 1922.

In the matter of K. R. Punusawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by the Ellerman Rice Mills, Burma, Ltd., a creditor of K. R. Punusawmy, Paddy Broker, lately residing at Pyoucho Quarter, Upper Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 29th day of May 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said K. R. Punusawmy was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 26th day of June 1922.

CASE No. 98 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 23rd June 1922.

In the matter of C. Kyau Foke, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. Kyau Foke, Clerk, Messrs. Watson McEwen & Co., Ltd., residing at No. 111, Obo Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of June 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 23rd day of June 1922 against the said C. Kyau Foke.

CASE No. 99 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 23rd June 1922.

In the matter of Hirano, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by J. Hirano, unemployed, residing at No. 90, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of June 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said J. Hirano.

CASE No. 100 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 23rd June 1922.

In the matter of Baikunta Nath Roy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Baikunta Nath Roy, Fitter, residing at Ali Mulla's Bazaar Lane, Botataung, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of June 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Baikunta Nath Roy.

CASE No. 101 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 23rd June 1922.

In the matter of George Edward Rees, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by George Edward Rees, unemployed, residing at No. 19A, 43rd Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of June 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said George Edward Rees.

CASE No. 102 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 23rd June 1922.

In the matter of Mg Tun Maung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mg Tun Maung, unemployed, residing at No. 63, Cowasjee's land near Ngadatkyl Pagoda, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of June 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mg Tun Maung.

CASE No. 104 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 27th June 1922.

In the matter of Peter Warnock Whitehill, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Peter Warnock Whitehill, of Rangoon, now a civil prisoner in the Rangoon Central Jail, on the 27th day of June 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Peter Warnock Whitehill.

CASE No. 27 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 23rd June 1922.

In the matter of Shantilal Fulchand Parekh, Clerk, residing at No. 37, in 18th Street, Rangoon,

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Shantilal Fulchand Parekh, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 23rd day of June 1922.

CASE No. 36 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 28th June 1922.

In the matter of N. A. Mohamed, residing at No. 21, Tseekai Mg Tanlay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said N. A. Mohamed, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 28th day of June 1922.

CASE No. 103 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 3rd July 1922.

In the matter of Ram Sumare, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ram Sumare, Cattle-keeper, residing at No. 1, Athy Bushy Ahlane, Rangoon, on the 27th day of June 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 3rd day of July 1922 against the said Ram Sumare.

CASE No. 105 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 3rd July 1922.

In the matter of Abdul Shakoor Esmail, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Shakoor Esmail, residing at No. 54, 26th Street, Rangoon, on the 28th day of June 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 3rd day of July 1922, against the said Abdul Shakoor Esmail.

CASE No. 106 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 30th June 1922.

In the matter of Gokul Kurmi, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Gokul Kurmi, Hackney Cart Driver of No. 29, Lower Pazundaung Road, Rangoon, on the 29th day of June 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 30th day of June 1922 against the said Gokul Kurmi.

CASE No. 107 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 30th June 1922.

In the matter of Gubbala Sathaya, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Gubbala Sathaya, Cooly Maistry of No. 51, Latter Street, Rangoon, on the 30th day of June 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Gubbala Sathaya.

CASE No. 108 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 1st July 1922.

In the matter of Abdool Shakoor, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdool Shakoor, Broker, residing at No. 48, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 1st day of July 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdool Shakoor.

CASE No. 109 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 1st July 1922.

In the matter of S. D. Dass, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by S. D. Dass, Fitter of Messrs. The Burma Oil Company, Dunceadaw, residing at No. 15, 63rd Street, Rangoon, on the 1st day of July 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said S. D. Dass.

CASE No. 110 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 3rd July 1922.

In the matter of R. Ali Rahman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by R. Ali Rahman, residing at Nos. 9 and 10, 62nd Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of July 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said R. Ali Rahman.

CASE No. 111 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 3rd July 1922.

In the matter of Elias Ezekiel, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Elias Ezekiel, Private Tutor of No. 23, Tseekai-mung Tanlay Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of July 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Elias Ezekiel.

CASE No. 112 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 3rd July 1922.

In the matter of T. R. Muthusawmy Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by T. R. Muthusawmy Pillay, clerk, residing at No. 72, 30th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of July 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said T. R. Muthusawmy Pillay.

CASE No. 114 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 5th July 1922.

In the matter of Beebath Bania, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Beebath Bania, Pickles Seller, residing at No. 62, 123rd Street in Kalabusty, Rangoon, on the 5th day of July 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Beebath Bania.

CASE No. 115 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 5th July 1922.

In the matter of Masilamani Balu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Masilamani Balu, Petty Contractor, residing at No. 45, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 5th day of July 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Masilamani Balu.

CASE No. 4 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 30th June 1922.

In the matter of The firm of Esoof Ebrahim Makda, carrying on business in co-partnership as a merchant at No. 257, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said The firm of Esoof Ebrahim Makda, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 30th day of June 1922.

CASE No. 45 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 30th June 1922.

In the matter of S. J. Gibbs, residing at No. 5K, Strand Road, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said S. J. Gibbs, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 30th day of June 1922.

CASE No. 92 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 3rd July 1922.

In the matter of Maung Lu Galay, Broker, residing at No. 47, Morton Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Lu Galay, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 29th day of June 1922.

E. W. W. XAVIER,

Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Name.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF PRESENTING THE PETITIONS.			DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
521—1922	Motta Vardaji Lohar . . .	Hindu . . .	Byculla	A fitter in the employ of Mahomedalli Adamji.	27th	June	1922	27th	June	1922
522—1922	Louis Peter Mackie . . .	European . . .	Sankli Street, Byculla . . .	Marine Officer in the employ of Abu Syed Khandwani, Proprietor of the Khandwani Steam Navigation Company.	"	"	"	"	"	"
523—1922	Mingo Murdock Smith . . .	" . . .	Apollo Bunder	Lately a Boarding House keeper and now a professional chauffeur.	"	"	"	"	"	"
524—1922	Sangam Lal Shrivastava . . .	Hindu . . .	35, Lalbag, Parel	Till lately an Insurance and Commission Agent and now unemployed.	28th	"	"	28th	"	"
525—1922	Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Enocs . . .	Mahomedan . . .	13, New Nagpada	An Engine Driver in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard.	"	"	"	"	"	"
527—1922	Bansidhar Ramdayal Moondra . . .	Hindu . . .	Mumbadevi Road	Lately a speculator in American futures, etc., and now a broker in gold and silver.	"	"	"	"	"	"
528—1922	Govind Gaun Lohar	"	9, Currey Road	A Blacksmith in the Madhowji Dharamsy Mills, Ltd.	"	"	"	"	"	"
529—1922	Jiwa Kara Khoja	Mahomedan . . .	Bhendy Bazar	Lately a Commission Agent in sundry goods and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
530—1922	Podekison Mathuradas Brehman Pokana	Hindu	Kalbadevi	Lately a speculator in cotton and now a servant in the employ of Dharamsy Asoo.	"	"	"	"	"	"
531—1922	Abdul Karim Abdul Rahim Patel	Mahomedan . . .	Surti Molla	Lately a petty dealer in bread and now unemployed.	29th	"	"	29th	"	"
532—1922	Sertorio Benedicto Nazareth	Anglo-Indian . . .	61, Gunbow Street (before imprisonment).	A servant in the employ of Maria Incent Homem, country Biddi shop keeper and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
533—1922	Haji Ali Hussein Mogal	Mahomedan . . .	Babula Tank (before imprisonment).	Formerly a Hotel keeper and lately a servant in the employ of Haji Absally Rotiwala and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"

534—1922	Lakshman Mamaya Darbar .	Hindu . . .	Matunga . . .	Lately a dealer in gold, silver and jewellery articles in the names of L. M. Darbar and Tribhowandas & Co., and now a servant in the employ of Bai Valibai, widow of Jetha Narsi.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
535—1922	Kashinath Ramkrishna Rajadhyahsha.	" . . .	Parel . . .	Formerly a mill store supplier in partnership with Nareyen Herischandra Farab under the name of S. Bhagwantrao & Co., lately a mill store supplier on his own account and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
536—1922	Esmail Siddiek Memon . .	Mahomedan .	Rangari Mohalla . .	Carrying on business as dealer in old clothings.	30th	"	"	30th	"	"	"
537—1922	Sakhawatalli Tafazulhusein Shaikh.	" . . .	Sakhajji Street . .	Formerly a keeper of Bullock carts, lately a rent farmer and now a servant in the employ of Rama Narsoo.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
538—1922	Moreshwar Ramrao Madan and Mangesh Narayen Bhende.	Hindu . . .	11, Mugbhat Cross Lane . 11, Khetwady Lane . .	Trading in partnership as dealers in motor accessories in the name of Manmor & Co. and Manmor Cycle and Motor Accessories and Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
539—1922	Mahomed Yusuf Ahmed Sindhi	Mahomedan .	Kalbadevi Road . . .	A Tailor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
540—1922	Abdul Rehman Syed Abdul Wali Dalal.	" . . .	6, Chinma Butcher Street .	A servant in the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the Arab Steamers, Ltd.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
541—1922	Amratlal Lalji Sha . . .	Hindu . . .	New Sandhurst Road . .	Formerly a cloth merchant in partnership with Gordhandas Mowji in the name of G. Mowji and lately a cloth merchant in partnership with Kalidas Navalchand in the name of Kalidas Navalchand and now a servant in the employ of Gordhandas Mowji, a cloth merchant.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
542—1922	Fida Alli Mulla Badrudin Dawoodi Vora.	Mahomedan .	Lohar Chal	Lately a Tin maker and now unemployed	1st	July	"	1st	July	"	"
544—1922	Kondaji Kashiram Kure . .	Hindu . . .	Byculla, Delish Road . .	Lately a Jobber in the Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills, Ltd., and now unemployed.	3rd	"	"	3rd	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, }
Bombay, the 3rd day of July, 1922. }

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

INSOLVENCY CASE NO. 16 OF 1922.

Mr. M. O. Connor, Fitter-in-charge, Department No. 8, Ticket No. 1151, Loco. Shop, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Ajmer, Applicant,

versus

Pirbhu Dayal, through Damodar Dass, Clerk, Loco. Office, Ajmer, Chiranjilal Lakhan Khotri, Ajmer, Hirallal, son of Ram Pershad Purani Mandi, Ajmer, Motilal, Banker, Ghee Mandi, Ajmer.

The applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on 2nd August 1922 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorized agent appear in Court on the date fixed and oppose the application. In default the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 1st July 1922.

SCHEDULE A.

Serial No.	Names of Creditors.	Nature of Creditors claim.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1	Pirbhu Dayal, through Damodar Dass, Clerk, Loco. Office, Ajmer.	Decree No. 288 of 1922.	Rs. A. P. 818 0 0	
2	Chiranjilal Lakhan Khotri, Ajmer	Decree . . .	539 0 0	
3	Hirallal, son of Ram Pershad, Purani Mandi, Ajmer.	Decree No. 686 of 1922.	62 0 0	
4	Motilal, Banker, Ghee Mandi, Ajmer	Bond . . .	100 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL .	1,019 0 0	

T. DASS,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE COURT OF SHEIKH DIN MOHAMMAD, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

Notice is hereby given under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the undermentioned persons have applied to this Court to be adjudged Insolvent and that their applications, have been admitted will be heard on the date specified in column 4 of the statement below, any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on the date fixed either in person or by a pleader or through any authorized agent:—

1	2	3	4
NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE			
Number of the case.	Applicant.	Creditors.	Date fixed for hearing the application.
17 of 1922	Davi Pershad, son of Joti Pershad, Proprietor, firm Sri Ram Davi Pershad of Chandni Chawk, Delhi.	Lachman Lal Panna Lal of Ahma-dabad and 67 others.	27th July 1922.
18 of 1922	Hafiz Abdul Rashid, son of Abdul Gafur of Lal Chah, Delhi.	Abdul Wahid of Delhi and 9 others	27th July 1922.

INDAR KISHAN DALI,
for Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM
IN BENGAL.
In Insolvency.**

Nos. 248 OF 1911 AND 95 OF 1912.

Dated the 8th July 1922.

Re Gunpatram, Ganeshrum, Moheshprosad, Ramlalram, Jhopsiram, Joyram, Nathulal, Narainram and Gopalram, all lately carrying on business in co-partnership as commission agents under the name, style and firm of Gunpatram Mouliram at No. 13, Ram Doyal Katra, Burra Bazar, Calcutta, and at Arrah in the District of Sahabad and also under the name and style of Gunpatram Jhopsiram at Silchar.

Ex parte the creditors.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 14th day of April 1920, the orders of adjudication made herein on the 1st day of December 1911, and 14th May 1912, respectively were annulled.

Summary Case.

No. 41 OF 1921.

Dated the 10th July 1922.

Re Sultanzia S. K.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed Tuesday, the 12th day of September 1922 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 140 OF 1922.

Dated the 12th July 1922.

Re Sailendra Nath Sen, residing at No. 6, Singhee Dutt's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a paper merchant at No. 240/5, Bowbazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, and also as a mica merchant at Domcharch in the District of Hazaribagh, but at present out of employment.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 11th day of July 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. MoD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 2nd Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, dated at Kamptee, this 29th day of June 1922.

Number, Rank and Name—5944466, Private,
Hull, J. W.
Age—19 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 9½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown;
eyes, brown.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—20th June 1921.

Place of Enlistment—Hounslow.
Parish and County in which born—Stony Stratford, Bucks.
Date of Absence—24th June 1922.
Place of Absence—Kamptee.
Marks—Well marked scar left side forehead.
Under 1 year's service; former service forfeited on previous desertion.

E. W. BRIGHTEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, dated at Bombay, this 7th day of July 1922.

Number, Rank and Name—4026852, Private,
Norbury, G. H.
Age—20 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, light brown;
eyes, blue.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—27th February 1920.
Place of Enlistment—Shrewsbury.

Parish and County in which born—Church, Coppenhall, Cheshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—30th June 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Bombay, India.
Next of kin:—Father. A. E. Norbury, 41, Parker's Road, Coppenhall, Nr. Crewe, Cheshire.
Marks—Nil.
Under 2 years' and 5 months' service. Present Attestation.

J. DEEDES, Capt. for Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 4th July 1922.

No. 3147-An.—Mr. P. Saminatha Naicker, Deputy Assistant Controller, Military Accounts Department, has been granted privilege leave for 6 months, with effect from the 24th April 1922.

No. 3148-An.—The following officiating appointments of Deputy Assistant Controllers were made in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command and United Provinces District, for the periods specified:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. M. N. Mukerjee .	Accountant	Officiating Deputy Assistant Controller.	From 26th April to 11th May 1922.
Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	From the 1st June 1922.
Mr. K. L. Bhattacharya .	Ditto	Ditto .	From the 12th May 1922.

No. 3149-An.—Mr. D. L. Doss, Deputy Assistant Controller (sub. *pro tem.*) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command and United Provinces District, was granted privilege leave on medical grounds for one month, with effect from the 1st June 1922.

No. 3150-An.—Mr. T. V. G. Charlu, Deputy Assistant Controller in the office of the Controller of Royal Air Force Accounts, has been granted privilege leave for one month in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 423-An., dated the 21st April 1922.

No. 3151-An.—Mr. G. R. Henry, Officiating Deputy Assistant Controller in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command and Sind-Rajputana District, was appointed as a Deputy Assistant Controller (temporary) in that office, with effect from the 1st June 1922.

No. 3152-An.—Mr. R. Muthuswamy Iyer, Accountant in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command and Sind-Rajputana District, was appointed to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Controller in that office, with effect from the 1st June 1922.

Simla, the 7th July 1922.

No. 3266-An.—Mr. J. W. Lewis, Deputy Assistant Controller in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay District, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 12th June 1922.

No. 3267-An.—Mr. A. G. Jacob, Officiating Deputy Assistant Controller in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay District, reverted to his own grade with effect from the 7th June 1922, but has again been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Controller in the same office, with effect from the 12th June 1922.

A. W. DALDY, Colonel,
Offg. Military Accountant General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.**NOTIFICATION.****LEAVE.**

Raisina, the 8th July 1922.

No. 091-E.—Mr. M. R. Soi, Executive Engineer, VII Project Division, Delhi, is granted leave on average salary for one month under Rule 284 of the Supplementary Rules under the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th July 1922.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 4th July 1922.

No. 31.—Mr. J. H. Chase, Deputy Traffic Manager, is granted, under Rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, leave on average pay for one month, with effect from the 3rd July 1922 or subsequent date.

C. W. WILKINSON, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.**CORRIGENDUM.**

Lucknow, the 3rd July 1922.

No. 26.—In Notification No. 8, dated 17th March 1922, regarding grant of leave for one year to Mr. M. Abdul Bari Khan, Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, for "with effect from 6th March 1922" read "with effect from 29th June 1922."
Notification No. 20, dated 19th May 1922, is hereby cancelled.

J. COATES,
Agent, O. & R. Railway.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th June 1922.

No. 233.—The services of No. 1475, 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bishandas Sharma, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan, with effect from the 8th June 1922.

No. 234.—The services of No. 1409, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ramisetty Subbaya, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan, with effect from the 29th May 1922.

Simla, the 3rd July 1922.

No. 235.—The services of No. 1273, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Diwan Chand, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 22nd May 1922.

Simla, the 4th July 1922.

No. 236.—Senior 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tula Ram Joshi, I.M.D., is granted leave on average pay for 1 month and 8 days under paragraph 100 of the Fundamental Rules combined with furlough for 10 months and 22 days under the terms of paragraph 269, Army Regulations (India), Volume II, with effect from the 17th March 1922.

W. R. EDWARDS, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(Indo-European Telegraph Department.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th July 1922.

No. 4.—Mr. H. M. L. Gabler, Assistant Superintendent, is granted leave on average pay for 6 months, with effect from the 1st May 1922.
(D. in C.'s G. O. No. 51, dated 6th June 1922.)

B. N. MITRA,
Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs (Telegraph Branch).

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(Telegraph Engineering.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th July 1922.

No. D. P.-139.—Mr. A. E. Martin, Deputy Assistant Engineer, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted privilege leave for twenty-two days combined with furlough on average pay for seven months and eight days and furlough on half average pay for four months, with effect from the 27th July 1921.

This cancels this office letter No. D. P.-139, dated 10th November 1921, and Notification No. D. P.-139, dated 4th February 1922.

No. D. P.-154.—Mr. R. M. Kewalramani, Assistant Divisional Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for four months, with effect from the 23rd June 1922.

Calcutta, the 12th July 1922.

No. D. P.-221.—The following officiating promotion in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified:—

Name	From	To	With effect from
Mr. J. E. W. Underwood	Engineering Supervisor .	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, officiating.	1st May 1922.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(Telegraph Traffic.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th July 1922.

No. G. L.-2.—Mr. S. A. Martelli, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, was granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 3rd May 1922.

Mr. M. W. Gillon, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, with effect from the 16th May 1922, *vice* Mr. Martelli.

Calcutta, the 11th July 1922.

No. G. L.-2.—Mr. A. E. D'Silva, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st July 1922 in extension of the leave sanctioned in Notification No. G. L.-2, dated the 16th May 1922.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.